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The Journal of the Fire Protection Profession

JULY 8, 1931

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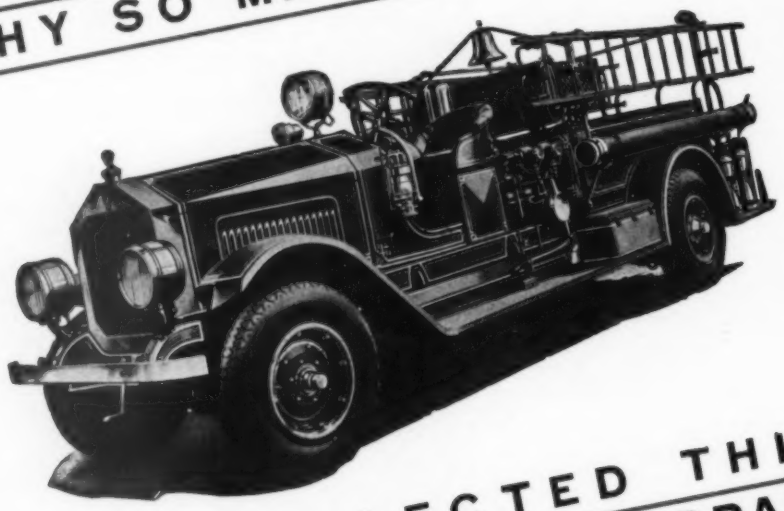

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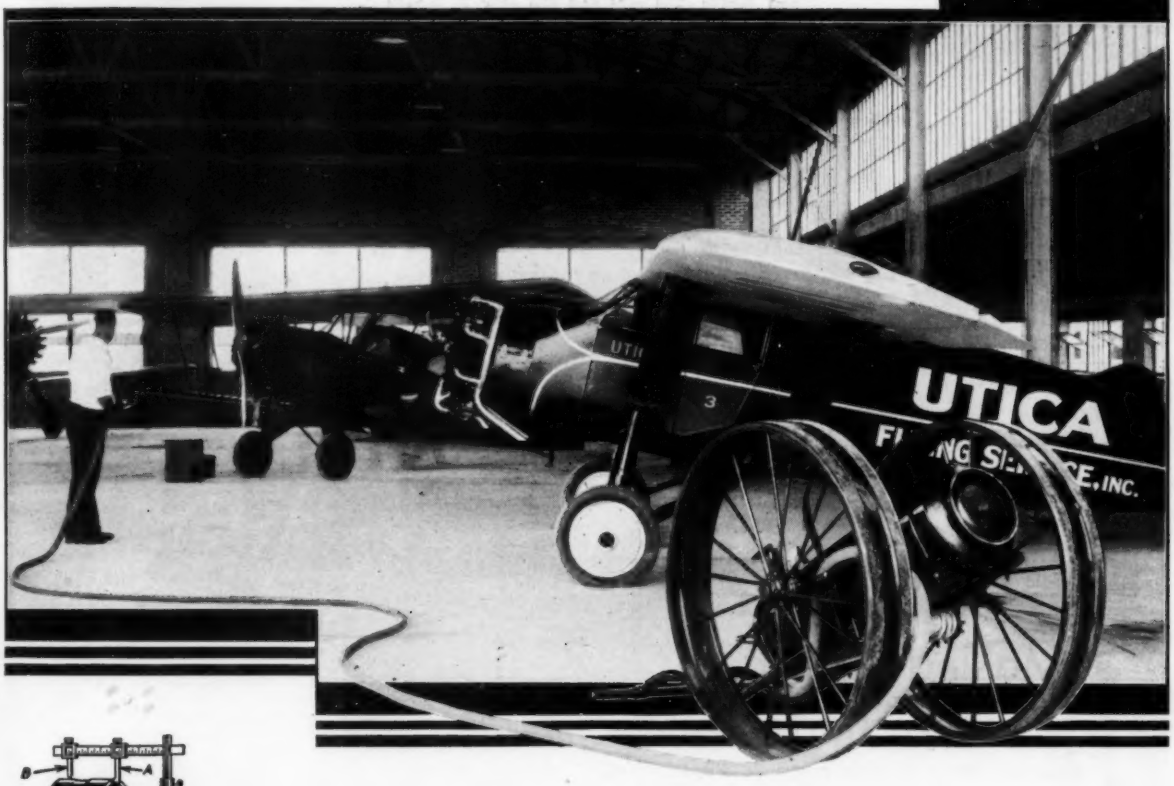

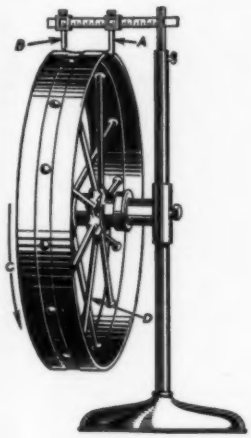

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A Consolidation of FIRE AND WATER ENGINEERING *and* THE FIRE ENGINEER

Published Every-Other Wednesday

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
U. S. and Canada $3 a year;
Foreign $4; Single copies 25c

Issued by CASE-SHEPPERD-MANN PUBLISHING CORPORATION
Also publishers of "Water Works Engineering," "Municipal Sanitation," Technical Books, etc.
24 West 40th Street, New York City
Western Office, 30 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago
Pacific Coast, 1045 Sansome St., San Francisco

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● Representatives of five countries were once asked to study the elephant and to describe him. The Englishman wrote a book entitled: "How to Hunt the Elephant." The Frenchman presented an artistically bound, small edition de luxe with the characteristic inscription: "The Love Life of the Elephant." The Russian issued a treatise of considerable size dealing with the question, "The Elephant, Does He Exist?" The German produced an "Introduction to the Study of the Elephant" and four heavy volumes on "The Origin, History, Characteristics, and Place of the Elephant;" while the American confined himself to a brief magazine article under the heading "Bigger and Better Elephants."

● Probably no two men, if given a subject to write about, will express themselves in exactly the same way. But whatever the viewpoint, we all like to have it said in as few words as possible, which is one reason why, in this country, we seem to cover so much ground in relatively little time.

● Making every inch of space tell a big story has become a highly developed art with the editorial staff of FIRE ENGINEERING.

The Publishers

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Contents of this issue copyrighted, 1931, by the Case-Shepperd-Mann Publishing Corp., 24 West 40th St., New York City.
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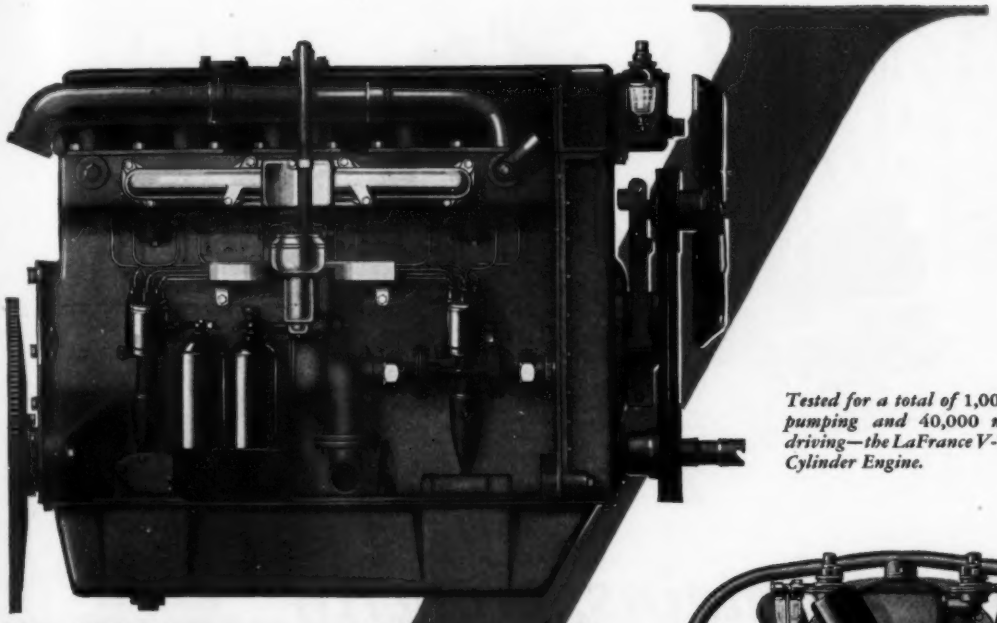

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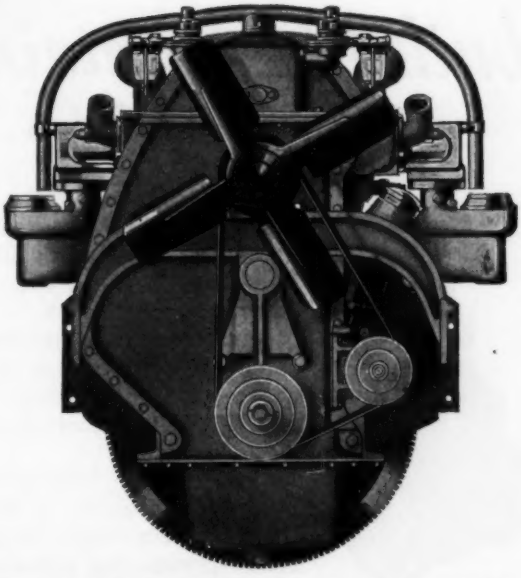

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(A Consolidation of Fire and Water Engineering and The Fire Engineer)

The Journal of the Fire Protection Profession

VOLUME LXXXIV JULY 8, 1931 NUMBER 14

When Laws Awarding Payment to Municipal Firemen are Valid

Legality of Payment in the Case of Performance of Heroic Act — "Municipal Office" Defined — Delay in Filing Suit is Waiver of Right

By LEO T. PARKER, Attorney-at-Law

CONSIDERABLE controversy has existed from time to time whether a state or city law is valid which authorizes special payment of compensation to a fireman who performs a heroic or hazardous act. Another common legal question is whether a fireman, who is injured by negligence of fellow employes or defective equipment, is entitled to recover compensation. These important points of the law were thoroughly considered by a higher Court in the case of State vs. Rusk, 174 N. E. 142, which decision was officially reported in February, 1931.

The facts of this case are that, at night time in the year 1916, an explosion occurred in a tunnel located in a municipality. A city official aroused a fireman named Morgan from his sleep and requested him to go to the scene of the disaster and to use an invention which he had perfected, a gas mask, to see whether he could not rescue some of the persons who were in danger in the tunnel. The record shows that he went down into the tunnel, although others were afraid, and succeeded in bringing to the surface several men who had died from the explosion, and recovered several persons who were resuscitated and their lives saved. This heroic act attracted wide attention and ultimately the City Council, recognizing that he was requested by the authorities to go into this place of danger and hazard his life, sought to compensate him by passing an ordinance authorizing the city to pay him $2,000, for which the city auditor refused to issue a warrant, claiming that there was no basis for the allowance of such claim.

Morgan appealed to the Court. The counsel for the city contended that Morgan was not entitled to payment for his heroic work, because a volunteer who assumes a hazardous undertaking cannot recover special compensation.

The lower Court upheld this contention, but upon appeal the higher Court held Morgan entitled to recover the $2,000 appropriation and said:

"If we understand the nature of the charter of the city it has within its proper domains the same power that the Legislature would have to pass private bills, or to do anything that the Legislature might do. Now the thing that we wish to accentuate in this case is that Morgan was not a volunteer, that he performed these services upon the request of the authorities. . . . Of course, if a man does a heroic act and is a mere volunteer, he cannot recover; nor can a subsequent promise to pay him be the basis of a recovery. There must not only have been a promise, but it must have been based upon a prior request or legal liability; but where there is a prior request, and then after the services are rendered there follows the subsequent promise, under all the laws of contracts of which we have knowledge, there is laid a perfect basis for a right to recover."

In still another leading higher Court case, State vs. Spitzig, 119 Ohio St. 117, it was disclosed that an accident happened in a public building by the falling of an elevator and a municipal employe named Spitzig was very seriously injured. The county was not liable because there was no statutory liability. Under such circumstances Spitzig appealed to the Legislature and a private bill was passed which authorized the County Commissioners to settle Spitzig's claim for a sum not to exceed $15,000. A settlement was made for $12,500, and the County Commissioners authorized the auditor to draw a warrant out of the general fund to pay this sum of money.

An injunction suit was brought by certain citizens to prevent the auditor from issuing such a warrant on the grounds that there was no legal basis for the payment of this sum of money.

The Supreme Court held that the auditor must issue the warrant, although there was no legal liability on the County Commissioners and no request in the first instance in favor of the injured man. The Court explained that the state Legislature could, by private bill, authorize the County Commissioners to pay a claim which was a moral obligation on their part to pay, and that there was no reason why the employee should bear the brunt rather than the entire community.

Therefore, it is quite apparent that when no superior law is in existence, which prohibits enaction of laws of this nature, either a state or a municipality may pass a valid law which authorizes payment of compensation to a fireman, or other person, who is injured as a result of defective public equipment or through negligence of a public official. Also, a law of this nature is valid which authorizes payment of compensation to a person who has performed a heroic act or duty, providing he was not merely a volunteer, but was requested by a proper official to perform such duty or service.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN THIS ARTICLE:

- Special Payment of Compensation to Fireman Who Performs Heroic or Hazardous Act.
- City Fireman Held to be Public Officer.
- Legal Definition of "Municipal Office."
- Delay in Filing Suit is Waiver of Right.
- Discharge of Fire Chief Held Legal.
- Suspended Municipal Officer Entitled to Salary During Reinstated Period.
- When Mayor May Remove Public Official.

City Fireman Held Public Officer

Generally speaking, a municipal fireman is not entitled to recover compensation under ordinary Workmen's State Compensation Laws for the reason that such laws usually are applicable to employes in industrial plants and not to public officers.

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For instance, in the late case of City of Macon vs. Whittington, 157 S. E. 127, it was shown that a member of a municipal Fire Department was killed while acting within the scope of his regular duties. His dependents filed a claim to recover compensation under State Compensation Laws.

It appeared that the city was a self-insurer and had certified its pay roll to the Industrial Commission. However, the city had obtained no benefit, such as the collection of premiums.

The Industrial Commission refused to allow compensation on the grounds that the city fireman was not an industrial employe, but that he was a public officer. The dependents of the fireman appealed to the higher Court on the contention that although the city had in its employ many public officers, yet a city fireman actually is an employe and not a public officer. However, it is interesting to observe that the higher Court refused to allow the compensation claim, and said:

"The member of the Fire Department of the city of Macon for whose death compensation was awarded by the Industrial Commission was not an employe within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act but was a public officer of the municipality. . . . The decedent (fireman), being a public officer and not an employe, the Compensation Act was not applicable."

Legal Definition of "Municipal Office"

Since many protective laws include the word "position" or "office" it is important to know that neither of these words refer to an ordinary laborer or other person who is engaged in common employment.

For example, in the late case of Kish vs. Waters, 153 Atl. 92, it was shown that a state law entitled "Exempt Firemen's Act" provides that no exempt fireman holding "position" or "office" under the government of any city and receiving a salary shall be removed from such position or office except for cause and after a hearing.

A person named Kish, an exempt fireman, was employed as a sort of a general handy man under the commissioner of parks and property of the city. He was not appointed by any ordinance or resolution; but was employed by the Commissioner as a sort of general utility man working at trimming trees, painter, carpenter, etc. At first he was paid by the day, but later was placed on a salary.

Kish was dismissed from his employment without cause or a hearing. He filed suit on the contention that his dismissal was illegal in view of the provision of the Exempt Firemen's Act, above quoted. However, the Court held that since Kish's employment was not either a position or an office, he was not entitled to protection under the above mentioned law. This Court said:

"We do not think that he held either a position or an office."

Delay in Filing Suit Is Waiver of Right

Many Courts have held that where one, in possession of any right, whether conferred by law or by contract, and a full knowledge of the material facts, does something inconsistent with the exercise of his right or of his intention to rely on it, he legally waives such right. This rule of the law is applicable in all cases involving any legal right, particularly regarding payment to public officers. Clearly it means that any unreasonable delay on the part of an officer in demanding payment is equivalent to a legal waiver of his rights. So held a higher Court in the recent case of Fox vs. City of Monroe, 131 So. 483.

In this case it was shown that a person who was a special officer, and also secretary of a city department, received a salary of $185 and extra fees for special services.

Upon failure of the city to pay the special fees the officer filed suit nine years after the first fees became due.

Testimony was introduced showing that at various times during the period over which the services were performed he mentioned the matter of their payment to the city attorney, who upon each occasion informed him that the city would not pay them. Therefore, the higher Court held the officer not entitled to recover these special fees, saying:

"A waiver implies the idea that one has a right, and, with knowledge of his rights and that which might defeat his rights, does an act by which he waives the right to stand upon his legal position or his legal right. . . . 'Waiver' is a voluntary act and involves the idea of assent and intention. Plaintiff voluntarily abandoned these claims against the city during the period of his employment and acceded to the city's refusal to pay them. His intention to do so is manifest from his conduct. He abandoned his rights under these warrants for prudential reasons. He knew if he insisted upon their payment he would lose his position, and the salary which the city was paying him. Prudence and discretion prompted the course which he took."

Discharge of Fire Chief Held Legal

It has been held that a municipal officer may abandon his office after charges are made against him even though the formal action taken against him is insufficient to constitute a legal discharge. Generally speaking, it becomes a question to be determined by the jury whether or not the conduct of the officer is sufficient to ratify the discharge, to acquiesce therein, or to abandon the office after action is taken against him.

In other words, although a municipal officer's discharge is illegal his subsequent actions may result in the discharge being valid and effective, particularly if he fails within a reasonable time to file his complaint.

The latest higher Court case involving this important point of the law is Higbee vs. City of Bartlesville, 294 Pac. 168. The facts of this case are that a board of city commissioners by a resolution required the city clerk to inform the fire chief that his services were no longer needed. He did not ask for a hearing, as he was authorized to do under the charter provisions of the city, but accepted his severance from office and moved from the city. It was not until the following year that he made any move to indicate that he had not been properly released from the Fire Department employment. At this time he filed suit to collect compensation for the previous year on the grounds that his discharge was illegal.

However, since the evidence indicated that the Fire Chief should have filed complaint immediately, had he not abandoned his rights to contest the discharge, the higher Court upheld the jury's decision in favor of the city. The higher Court said:

"The plaintiff (Fire Chief) was accused of improper conduct while in office. The mayor of the city on at least one occasion called him to task for getting drunk while on duty. The disciplinary conditions in the department were not good. The Board of City Commissioners by resolution caused the City Clerk to advise the plaintiff that his services would not be required. . . . He made no objection to the manner of his discharge. . . . The discharge which he received in the form of a letter from the City Clerk did not specifically give him a date for a hearing to question the propriety of his discharge, but he had ample time before the effective date of this discharge to ask for and obtain such a hearing. He chose not to demand a hearing but to acquiesce in his discharge and abandon his office. Such a hearing on the charges against him was his as a matter of right, but he did not avail himself of it. By his conduct after receipt of his notice of discharge he approved the manner of his severance from office. He acquiesced in his removal from the city pay roll and abandoned the office which he had theretofore held."

Suspended Municipal Officer Entitled to Salary During Reinstated Period

Generally speaking, a fireman, or other municipal employe, is not entitled to recover salary after being legally suspended, but he is entitled to salary for the time he is reinstated although he is assigned no duties.

For illustration, in Labonte vs. City of Berlin, 154 Atl. 89, it was disclosed that on May 26, 1928, a municipal employe was arrested. The Commission thereupon suspended him until further notice under an agreement that the suspension should continue pending final disposal of the complaint. On August 27, the Commission notified him that the proceeding was at an end and reinstated him. On September 24, on information that an action on the old charge was to be prosecuted, the Commission voted to continue the suspension

(*Continued on page* 518)

University Park Firemen Complete First Aid Course

Firemen of University Park, Cal., have just completed a fifteen-hour course of first aid and rescue work under the auspices of the American Red Cross. The class consisted of nineteen men and the average mark at the end of the course was 88.

Unusually Fine Display of Exhibits Features Convention of

New England Fire Chiefs' Association

Chief Joseph Lawton of Newport, R. I., Elected President— City Host at Banquet Attended by 1,200 Chiefs and Guests

NINE hundred Fire Chiefs and guests attended the annual convention of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs held in Boston, June 23-26, at which sixty-three manufacturers had arranged exhibits in the Mechanics Building.

Chief Joseph L. Lawton
Newport, R. I., President

Preceding the official opening of the convention, the Boston Fire Department Band gave a concert on the steps of the Boston Public Library which is opposite the Copley Plaza Hotel, the convention headquarters. The convention was opened by Chief Selden R. Allen of Brookline, Mass., President of the Association. Mgr. Francis A. Burke, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Boston gave the invocation. Mayor James M. Curley was unable to attend the opening session and Fire Commissioner Edward F. McLaughlin, who represented the Mayor, welcomed the visitors.

Chief Henry A. Fox of Boston in his talk eulogized the men who make up the Boston Fire Department. Theodore A. Glynn, Ex-Fire Commissioner, on behalf of the Association, thanked the city officials for their help in making the 1931 convention the biggest in the history of the New England organization.

Following the memorial exercises, at which Chief John W. O'Hearn, Secretary, read the names of those who had passed on, the members and guests went to the Grand Hall of the Mechanics Building to inspect the large number of exhibits arranged by manufacturers.

In the evening there was a demonstration of the high pressure system by the Boston Fire Department arranged near the South Station. Two fire boats, two water towers, two double deck gun hose wagons and ten small hose lines were used in the demonstration. Records at the pumping station showed that 12,000 gallons of water a minute were discharged in addition to the 22,000 g.p.m., discharged by the two fire boats. The light wagons and the new smoke ejector were also shown in operation.

At the opening of the Wednesday morning session, Joseph E. Warner, State Attorney General, extended the greetings of the Commonwealth.

John S. Caldwell, Assistant Secretary, New England Insurance Exchange spoke on the "Educational Program for Firemen." He told of the efforts of the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs' Club to interest the state educational authorities and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in establishing a short course for firemen. In discussing the question with the faculty of M. I. T., the college officials decided that the short course as it is now operating in many states was impracticable and of little value. Mr. Caldwell urged the association to start its own school and take advantage of the Boston Fire College and Drill School.

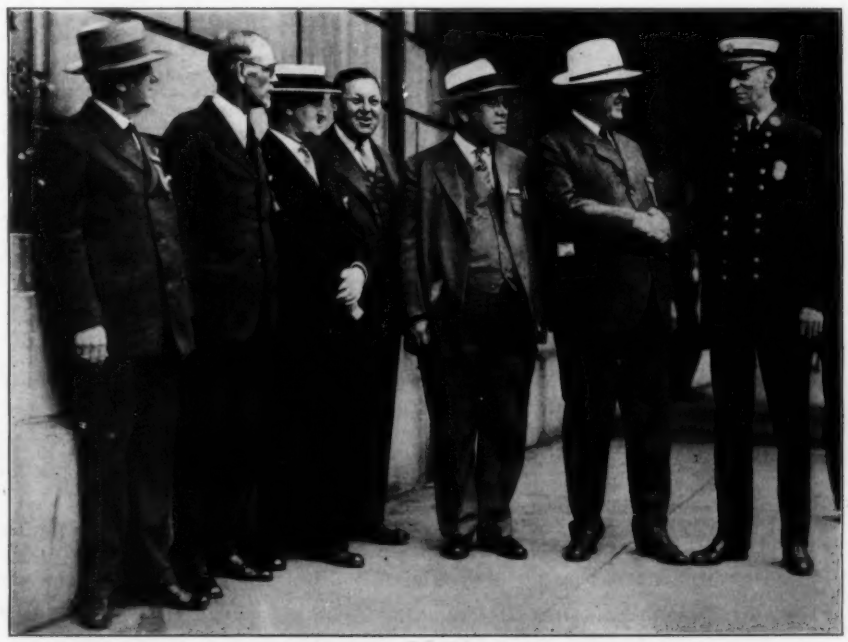
It was voted to have a committee, headed by Mr. Caldwell, study the problem.

Percy Bugbee, Field Engineer of the National Fire Protection Association spoke on "The Model Arson Law." He said that with the exception of New Hampshire and Rhode Island, the crime of arson is easier in New England than in any other section of the country.

"Limitations of Fire Streams," was the subject of the paper presented by Fred Shepperd, Managing Editor, FIRE ENGINEERING. He advocated the use of heavy streams only to cover exposure hazards and when a fire was out of control in a building and it was necessary to cut off its spread. He explained that with the exception of buildings having large floor areas such as armories and churches, small streams should be used on inside fires. (EDITOR'S NOTE—*This paper will be published in a future issue of* FIRE ENGINEERING.)

John W. Reth, State Fire Marshal of Massachusetts, told of the number of agencies that are now at work for the protection of life and property from motor vehicles, but that the state was doing little to protect life and property against fire.

In the afternoon William P. Yant, Supervising Chemist, Health Laboratory Section, United States Department of Commerce, spoke on "Gases and Vapors." With instruments



Chief Henry A. Fox, of Boston, Welcomes Chief Evans to the New England Convention
From left to right, Chiefs James J. Casey, Cambridge, Mass.; John W. O'Hearn, Watertown, Mass.; Selden R. Allen, Brookline, Mass.; A. H. Koltonski, Rutland, Vt.; William C. Sheppard, Pittsfield, Mass.; John M. Evans, New Orleans, La.; Henry A. Fox, Boston, Mass.

that he had on the table before him, he demonstrated how important it was to watch for gas in burning buildings as well as in manholes. He demonstrated the dangers of burning film and said that no solution to the danger had been found.

The meeting was then turned over to William A. L. Bazeley, Massachusetts Commissioner of Conservation, who emphasized that even though the state had more than its amount of rainfall, 1,500 forest fires had destroyed 15,000 acres of timber. He said it would require from sixty to eighty years to replace the timber that had been destroyed.

Two Men Who Worked Hard to Make the Convention a Success

Left—Chief Selden R. Allen, Retiring President. Right—Chief D. B. Tierney, Chairman of Exhibit Committee.

With Mr. Bazley on the sectional program were William G. Howard, Superintendent of State Forests of New York, and C. E. Slocum of the Department of Conservation for Connecticut.

During the morning the ladies were treated to a motor trip to Nantasket Beach, where they enjoyed a shore dinner. In the evening the Russel Club acted as hosts at a smoker for the Chiefs and their guests which followed a round table discussion held in Paul Revere Hall. Official pictures of the Boston Fire Department were shown.

During the Thursday morning session, Chief William Mahoney of the Peabody, Mass., Fire Department pointed out that the Massachusetts pension laws for firemen were inadequate and the annuities paid to widows and dependents should be increased from the present half-pay to at least three-quarters pay. He said the community should be as generous to dependents of fallen men in the Fire Department as the government is to dependents of men injurd or killed in the war.

Test of the Boston High Pressure System Arranged for Visitors to the New England Convention

Chief John Evans of New Orleans spoke of the benefit of the fire colleges which, he pointed out, are now in operation in several states.

Chief James J. Mulcahey of the Yonkers, N. Y., Fire Department and Secretary of the International Association of Fire Chiefs was also on the program.

In his talk before the association, Acting Chief Thomas F. Dougherty, of the New York Fire Department, said:

"You don't make a fireman; they come already made. All you do is train them. If they are not born firemen, all the training of the world will not make them the kind that every Fire Chief's heart wishes for." He said that he believed a married man with the responsibilities of a family, made a better fireman.

Chief Henry A. Fox

Genial Host to the N. E. Chiefs' Convention

In the evening the City of Boston tendered a banquet at the Hotel Bradford, through Mayor James J. Curley. There were 1,200 persons at the banquet which was the main entertainment feature of the gathering.

During the morning of the closing day, R. B. Dickson, Assistant General Sales Manager of the Pyrene Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J., spoke on "Relative Value of Different Agencies for Extingushing Fires."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Chief Joseph Lawton, Newport, R. I.; First Vice-President, Chief Charles Fortin, Lewiston, Me.; Second Vice-President, Chief William J. Noble, New Britain, Conn.; Secretary-Treasurer, Chief John W. O'Hearn, Watertown, Mass. (elected for his tenth term); State Vice-Presidents, Charles Spear, South Portland, Me., A. W. Spring, Laconia, N. H., John C. Heney, Barre, Vt., Frank F. Dickinson, Brockton, Mass., Charles E. Fuller, Pawtucket, R. I., M. W. Lawton, Middletown, Conn.; Director for three years, Chief John S. Pachl, Annex Fire Department, New Haven, Conn.

Chief Selden R. Allen, the retiring President, was presented with a wrist watch and Chief Daniel B. Tierney of Arlington, Chairman of the Exhibit Committee, was presented with an electric chime mantel clock.

The place of the next convention is to be selected by the Board of Directors.

(*For list of those present at convention see page* 517.)

Chief Behrens Re-Elected President

Chief Louis Behrens of Charleston, S. C., was re-elected president of the South Carolina State Firemen's Association at a convention held in Aiken, June 8-9. Chief Behrens begins his twenty-seventh term as head of the state firemen.

Five departments were admitted to membership thereby making every Fire Department in the state a member of the association.

The convention passed a motion that its Executive Committee frame a bill to be presented at the state legislature which would provide for the establishment of a college for training South Carolina firemen. Five per cent of the dues of the association will be used to support this school if it is established.

As part of the gathering there was a tournament, parade, and a barbecue at the Aiken Agricultural Grounds.

Williston Park, N. Y., Buys Apparatus—Williston Park, L. I., N. Y., has purchased a combination ladder and pumper.

Plans Made for Fire Prevention Week—The National Fire Protection Association has made plans for the observance of Fire Prevention Week which this year is October 4-10. The association has prepared literature for distribution.

The Volunteer Fire Department

By N. N. WOLPERT, Assistant Editor, FIRE ENGINEERING

A Series of Articles on the Best Known Practices and Ideas for the Volunteer Fire Department

This article, the fourth of a series, presents information concerning the purchase of fire apparatus. The next chapter will describe methods for maintaining interest in the department and the type program to arrange.

WHAT kind of apparatus shall we buy?

Before considering this question which comes up with periodic regularity at volunteer fire company meetings, permit me to present a picture that is all too common for the best interests of the fire service.

For three years the Niagara Company had been saving and collecting funds by every known means to be used towards the purchase of new apparatus. Most of the men favored the purchase of a pumper provided with a chemical tank. But pumpers are made in various sizes from 300 g.p.m. capacity up to 1,400 g.p.m., although the larger sizes are only found in the very densely populated cities.

"I suggest that we buy a 500-gallon pump," said one of the company at a meeting. "If we get a larger machine we'll push all the houses down every time we go to a fire."

There was universal laughter at this statement.

And then the captain spoke:

"We should remember that we are not going to buy apparatus every year. If we buy the machine this year, maybe it will be another three or five years before we will be in the market for another one. Now I just found out that the Catarects over in Millstown have ordered a 600-gallon machine. Now you know what kind of a place that is—not to be compared with us. When we parade in the county tournament in August how will we appear marching with our 500-gallon pump for a village of our size. I know what I'd do if I had the full say. I'd buy a 750-gallon pump and take out a mortgage for the amount that we was short and pay the difference in time payments."

This was an angle to the situation that deserved serious consideration. It gave new zest to the discussion. When a vote was taken, the results indicated that Niagara Company was in favor of ordering the larger size pumper.

This thumb nail narrative presents the greatest fault of volunteer fire companies. All other errors or weaknesses seem small indeed in comparison to the jealous desire to surpass all other departments.

Make a Fire Survey of the Village

In purchasing apparatus, it is necessary to make an accurate survey of the community to be protected. A pumper is only of value where it is possible to obtain an adequate supply of water. Many villages, in order to provide some water for fire protection purposes have dug cisterns at strategic points. The cisterns are then roofed over and a hose connection provided at the curb for the suction. Instead of a hose connection, the cistern may be arranged so that it would be possible to drop a length of hard suction into the cistern to draft the water. But the capacity of these cisterns are limited and it would not be very long before small pumpers operating at full capacity would suck up all the water. How foolish it would be in such instances to buy large or even medium size pumpers!

Where the village has a water distribution system, the pumper must meet the specifications of the local mains and hydrant distribution. A 750-gallon would represent a needless investment if the mains were only capable of adequately supplying a 500-gallon pumper. On the other hand, unusually wide spacing of hydrants results in abnormally long hose lines at fires, and when the high friction loss of the water flowing through long lines is considered, heavy demands are made on a single pump. The best arrangement would be to have two pumpers operating in relay but in many villages, only one piece of apparatus is purchased for the department. Where long hose lines of one thousand feet will be frequent, it is necessary to buy a pumper slightly larger in size than would be normally required for the community.

If the best interests of your community warrant the purchase of but a small size pumper, don't let a display of foolish pride alter your opinion. It is far better to boast of a low fire loss, a low per capita operation of the volunteer fire department and the high morale of the department, than it is to take pride in the comparative appearance of a company at a county parade. If all these things can be accomplished with a small sized pumper, it is so much more to the credit of the firemen.

Most pumpers are provided with a chemical tank or a booster tank to be used where only small streams are required. The small lines are also brought into play while the larger lines are connected to hydrants for standby service.

Many of the old time firemen champion the use of chemical or soda and acid tanks while the newer member who knows little about either the chemical or the booster tank, is of a more open mind concerning the merits of the two.

Chemical or Booster Tank?

A chemical tank contains water mixed with soda, and inside the tank is a bottle of acid. To use this equipment, a handle on the outside of the tank is turned and this empties the acid into the soda solution. Large amounts of carbon dioxide gas are generated and a pressure is built up within the tank, sufficient to force the water out through a length of small sized hose and still give ample nozzle pressure at the other end. The water that emerges contains carbon dioxide gas much in the same manner as charged water at a soda fountain. If the fire is in a closely confined space, the carbon dioxide that is released with the water from the nozzle may dilute the air in the space to such a point as to smother the fire while the water will extinguish the flames by cooling the material until it is below the burning temperature. In large spaces inside or where the fire is being fought on the outside, the gas is carried away by the draft produced by the heated gases of the fire before the carbon dioxide has a chance to act. The gas that is generated in the chemical tank only serves, in such cases, to give pressure to the stream.

Booster tanks are now being used in many cases in place of the chemical tanks for they represent a saving in operation costs. The use of soda and acids is eliminated and in some cases time is saved in recharging the tanks while the apparatus is working at a fire.

Booster tanks consist of a large water tank with an inlet port on top and an outlet port on the bottom that is connected to a small pump called the booster pump. While the water is being drawn out by the pump, water may be emptied into the intake port by means of buckets, and so forth, so that the water level will never be low enough to permit the pump to suck in air, and thereby decrease the effectiveness of the stream.

Ladder Truck Is Next Purchase

Pumpers also carry ladders. However, where there are many buildings higher than two stories, it is necessary to provide more ladders than are carried on the pumper or triple combination as the unit is termed if it has both hose body and a chemical tank. A pumper generally is supplied with a single ladder of about twelve-foot length provided with folding hooks so that it may either be placed against an object or else hooked from a ledge, and an extension ladder of about twenty-four-foot length when extended.

Ladder trucks are provided with a large assortment of ladders so that at a fire involving more than one building, it will be possible for men to reach the roof from various sides and to have ladders available for rescue or salvage work.

Ladder trucks are generally provided with forty-foot extension ladders or larger, an assortment of single ladders varying in length from twelve to about twenty-eight feet, and minor equipment. The ladders are carried flat on a bed provided with rollers so that the ladders may be easily removed. The ends of the ladders are painted with numbers to indicate their length so that confusion at fires will be eliminated.

It is possible to purchase apparatus provided with the usual

compliment of ladders carried by a city service hook and ladder truck, and with a pumper and a chemical or booster tank. Such apparatus is termed a "Quad" and while it is very efficient and effective, it is not recommended for the small volunteer fire department. It is better to purchase a pumper and then a city service ladder truck.

Pumpers have shorter bodies than ladder trucks and can therefore make better time in reaching fires. By the time the ladder company arrives, it is possible for the pumper or engine company to have a length of hose connected and to be carrying out its work. When the ladder company arrives, the men can place ladders for ventilating the building and assist the engine company in bringing up hose lines to the upper floors. Should there be an accident to one of the companies responding to a fire, at least one company will succeed in reaching the location of a fire and prevent the spread of flames.

Standard and Extra Equipment

A pumper carries more than a pump and a chemical tank, and a ladder truck has more than ladders. Both types of apparatus are provided with a large amount of standard equipment, and all other tools or appliances are considered as "extras" which constitute an added charge to the apparatus price. When purchasing new apparatus, the specifications should be read carefully to obtain a knowledge of what will be furnished with the apparatus. Frequently some leeway is permitted so that one type tool may be substituted for another.

A pumper if fitted with a chemical tank has a chemical hose reel either mounted on top of the body or under the rear of the chassis and this reel is provided with about 150 feet of ¾ inch chemical hose. On the running board are placed several three-gallon soda and acid extinguishers. Sometimes foam extinguishers are provided. A foam generator is considered as extra equipment. Pumpers carry two ten-foot lengths of hard suction and a strainer for use in drafting water. The following tools are standard: pike pole, crow bar, axe, nozzles, a tool chest or the motor and chassis, oil or electric hand lanterns and so forth. Besides the headlights, it has a swivel searchlight and two small lights mounted on standards on the rear of the machine. Manufacturers generally specify that the purchaser has the option of a bell or a siren.

Besides the ladders, a ladder truck usually has a chemical tank, hose reel and chemical hose, portable extinguishers, crow bars, pike poles, axes, wall pick, roof cutter, pull-down hook, lanterns and a life line, tools for chassis and motor, and the same number of electric lights as the pumper with the exception that the two rear lights are omitted.

Each manufacturer may vary this list somewhat but a general idea is given of what may be considered as standard equipment and what should be termed as "extra."

A large number of quarrels and an unnecessary exchange of correspondence results from purchasers believing that they were to receive much more equipment than was on the apparatus when it was delivered. There is only one solution. Read your specifications and then check the apparatus with this form before it is accepted.

Besides the standard makes of apparatus, the firemen of some communities construct their own apparatus in order to save on the purchase price. The general procedure is for some member of the company who has had experience as a garage mechanic, to scout around for a second-hand car, the chassis of which would be suitable to carry a fire department style body. The upper part of the body is then manufactured in the town and the equipment purchased singly. When the job is finished and painted, the builders display the apparatus to the neighboring villages as an example of what may be accomplished by a company of men so interested in the village welfare that they are willing to devote many of their leisure hours to construct fire-fighting apparatus.

It reminds me very much of the early days of radio. Each able-bodied man who could operate a screw driver and other simple tools tinkered around with coils and condensers and eventually constructed a radio set that was mounted in a handsome cabinet with a neat hard rubber or bakelite front. It was an insult then to suggest that a standard make of set be purchased. But now these office workers, tradesmen and mechanics are wiser. They learned that home-made sets did not pay. Considering the number of false starts, the number of times the set was rewired and new coils and tubes changed for some special hook-up, and making note of the time and cost of tools, the set was not as cheap as one was led to believe. And frequently the finished product was temperamental and could not be depended upon to give uniform performance.

Today practically all radio sets purchased are standard make sets. The public is content to have the manufacturers do all the necessary experimenting and to design the best assembly possible.

Best to Purchase Complete Apparatus

So too with fire apparatus. It is wiser and safer to have the various standard fire apparatus builders experiment with motors and equipment and then to rely upon their judgment. Each tool is placed on the body in a position that years of experience and experimenting have dictated to be the best.

Having determined the type apparatus that will be purchased, the officers of the volunteer fire company are next puzzled by the question of who should be awarded the order.

I recall the practice of the head of the engineering department of an insurance rating and inspection organization who frequently received letters asking for impartial advice concerning the purchase of fire apparatus. The letters frequently stated that the writer was inexperienced and would rely on the specialist's judgment. This engineer always answered that the correspondent would make no mistake in purchasing any of the fire apparatus advertised in FIRE ENGINEERING.

Besides the apparatus, firemen must be provided with coats, boots and helmets. It is the practice for some departments to furnish the men with coats and helmets but the firemen must buy their own rubber boots.

The cost of outfitting a firemen with these essentials is from $20 to $35 with $25 as the average figure. It is difficult to definitely state the cost of each item for where quality must be considered, the price cannot be fixed.

A coat should last the men four years and a pair of rubber boots two years. The leather helmets have almost an indefinite life. If the rubber goods are properly cared for, that is cleaned and dried after they have been used, the life of the article is greatly increased. In Abington, Mass., the coats are checked after each fire, and those that are wet are dried thoroughly before being restored to service. A number of spare coats are kept on hand to take the place of the ones temporarily out of service. If a coat is torn, but otherwise is in good condition, the coat is repaired. The rubber boots must be carefully checked to prevent punctures of the foot while working at a fire. Many firemen have been seriously injured by sharp objects entering through the bottom of the boot and puncturing the sole of the foot.

Hose is not supplied with fire apparatus. It is treated as a separate item. A chapter on fire hose will appear in a later issue.

Test of Apparatus

When the apparatus is delivered, it is tested before it is formally accepted by the village. Ladder trucks are tested for speed and hill climbing ability but the pumpers are given a standard three-hour test known as the Underwriter's test. When the pumper has been delivered, arrangements should be made with the state underwriters' organization having

(*Continued on page* 512)

New Fire Alarm System Tested in London

A new type of fire alarm, based on a numerical code closed circuit system, was tested at Southwark, London, England. A large gong forms a part of the new fire alarm box.

THE ROUND TABLE

For Practical Discussion of Current Fire Department and Fire Management Problems

ONCE a community purchases fire apparatus, it is necessary that the equipment be housed in some building where it will be protected from the elements and where the firemen of the company may meet to discuss their problems.

In the smaller municipalities fire stations have often been combined with other city departments so as to economize on building costs. The buildings have also been used as places where the residents may hold dances or other forms of entertainment.

The question in full that is treated in this issue, appears in the box on this page. In the box on the following page is the problem that will be discussed in the next issue. Should you have some comments that you would like to add to the next discussion, you are invited to write to the "Round Table Editor," FIRE ENGINEERING, 24 W. 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

HERE IS THE PROBLEM

If you were to build a new fire station, what rooms would you have on the first floor—what rooms on the second floor?

Do you favor using the fire station as a community center, for a village hall, or combining it with the police department?

If it is used as a community center, who receives the rental fee charged for using the public part of the building?

Discussion of the Question

A large majority of the chiefs are very much opposed to the plan of using the fire station in conjunction with other city departments. They hold to the theory that the fire station should be considered solely a Fire Department building.

If any part of the building is rented, the fees received, according to the Chiefs, should be turned over to the owners of the building.

The replies received follow:

Robert Peterson, Chief, Trumbull, Conn.: The design of a fire station depends entirely upon the size of the community and town in which it is to be erected.

For a town of our size and the present fire company, which is all volunteer, if I were on the committee to erect a fire station, the following would be my suggestions. The first floor, of course, would be for the apparatus large enough to accommodate two pieces of apparatus with ample room all around the apparatus to allow the men to work freely. I have seen some fire stations where the floor space was so small that the large apparatus was cramped for room. On this floor I believe there should also be a meeting room large enough to hold suppers and card parties with a kitchen in the back part of the building. It would also be a good idea to install both ladies' and gentlemen's lavatories on this floor. Another good thing to have on this floor is ample room for a storage space for extra equipment, and a hose tower, running from this floor to the roof.

On the second floor there should be a large hall for public dances with sufficient seating capacity for entertainments (we have to rent the school hall at present for any large affairs). Also have the necessary lavatories on this floor so that the first floor rooms could be shut off and used by members only. If the fire company needs men on duty at all times, sleeping quarters could be built on one end of this large auditorium.

At present I do favor using the fire station as a community center, but not for a village hall, unless the townspeople had helped to build said hall. The town hall, I believe, should be separate from the fire station, unless it is erected by the town, therefore making it town property. In this case a different type of building would be required. I also believe the police department should be housed in their own building.

If used as a community center and the building paid for by the work of the firemen, then these men should receive any money that comes in for the rental of the building. If on the other hand it is town property, the money received should be used to maintain the fire station and for nothing else. This would also help to keep the running expense of the Fire Department down in a small town.

E. J. Hutchinson, Chief, Boothbay Harbor, Me.: If I were to build a new fire station I would have on the first floor a clear floor space for my apparatus, a storage room in the rear and a room for acid and for charging chemical extinguishers and tanks, a hose drying room and a battery room.

I would have rooms for the men, my office, shower baths, entertainment hall, and a kitchen on the second floor.

I do not favor using the fire station as a community center or police station.

Whatever department appropriated the money for the building of the fire station should receive any money recieved for rental, etc.

I rebuilt an existing station in this town along these plans.

F. P. Dunnigan, Chief, Westport, Conn.: The plan I recommend for a fire station is: First floor—apparatus in the front, billiard and lavatory rooms in the rear of the building. On the second floor, lounging, meeting, shower, kitchen and individual bed rooms.

We do not favor using our fire stations for a community, or village hall or combining them with the police department headquarters.

S. T. Craswell, Chief, Valley City, N. D.: If Valley City was to build a new fire station, I would look over fire stations in other cities for ideas, and would then build one which would be most suitable for our needs. My present idea would be to have the equipment and store rooms on the first floor, recreation, sleeping quarters, etc., on the second floor.

While the police and fire departments should co-operate with each other, I would not wish to have them together. I believe it is best that they have separate headquarters. I would also be opposed to the use of the station as a community center, or a village hall.

Whoever maintains and pays the expenses of the building should receive any revenue that might be derived from its use.

E. J. Roberts, Chief, Miami, Fla.: In addition to the apparatus floor, I believe that the ground floor could with advantage contain the office of the commanding officer

and a storeroom for the station supplies. This storeroom could be made large enough to handle the extra hose where no enclosed hose-tower is provided. Also have a kitchen and dining room.

On the second floor I would have the sleeping quarters or dormitory and the locker room. We believe that the lockers should be in a separate room from the beds for then members coming in late will not disturb the ones who have already retired. Should there be room and funds available a well equipped gymnasium would not be out of place on the second floor.

I certainly do not believe the fire station should be used as a community center, but if it should be, the fee for rental should be either credited to the cost of maintaining the building, or given to a pension or relief fund.

E. L. Dezendorf, Chief, Natchitoches, La.: In building a new fire station I would put engine, recreation and reception rooms on first floor and kitchen, dining rooms, baths and dormitories on second floor.

I favor using the fire station for a community center and village hall if you have a full pay department but not if it is part paid and volunteer.

If you use same for a community center the rentals should all go to the Fire Department.

Herman Joern, Chief, Crown Point, Ind.: A fire station should be built large enough to house four pieces of fire apparatus. I would have only one room on the first floor with an operator's booth. On the second floor would be the sleeping rooms, living room, kitchen and shower baths.

I would not advise having the fire house and community center built as one, if the city or village could afford separate buildings.

If used as a community center profits and rentals should go into a building fund, for the upkeep of the building, and for betterment of fire and police departments.

Geo. E. Lewis, Newport, Chief, N. H.: If I were to build a new fire station I would have the apparatus room, recreation room and one office on the first floor. On the second floor the sleeping rooms and one office.

I do not favor using the fire station as a community center, but if such is the case, the funds received for the rental of same should go to the town or city.

Henry W. Wessel, Chief, Oconomowoc, Wis.: The first floor of the fire station should contain the equipment room, a lavatory, a kitchenette and dining room, also a mechanic's room for doing light repairing, etc.

I do not favor using the fire station as a community center, village hall or combining it with the police department.

The rental fee should go to the city or village.

W. S. Crane, Chief, Little Falls, N. J.: On the first floor of a fire station, there should be the apparatus, recreation and spare equipment rooms. Also the kitchen and lavatory.

Bedrooms, baths and locker rooms on the second floor, and also the captain's office.

A fire station should be used for Fire Department use only. If part of the building is used for other departments of the city they should be kept separate and have individual entrance.

Rental fee or any money derived from the use of the recreation room should be turned over to the owner of the building.

Ernest Guenter, Chief, Pompton Lakes, N. J.: The question of fire stations can be answered in many ways owing to different kinds of government in various towns of this country.

I would say house the apparatus and all equipment (except acid) on the main floor and be sure this section is insulated against weather conditions. I do not believe the fire station should be used as a community center. I have had several occasions lately to rent our house and it has proven very unsatisfactory. The men are very much dissatisfied because they believed they are being deprived of their recreation hall, too often.

I do, however, believe it wise to combine the fire station with the police station for they are a valuable asset to any department. The policemen can be depended upon to take telephone calls and alarms, which means a saving of valuable time.

The owner of the building should receive any revenue from the building.

W. E. Price, Chief, Warehouse Point, Conn.: Assuming the fire station is for a volunteer company, I would have the following plan:

First Floor—Room for apparatus, and a room for the alarm system to be locked. There should also be a room for storage of supplies and a tower for hose drying 8 feet square by 30 feet high (this is much preferred to racks).

Second Floor—social and lounging room, formal meeting room, room for records and community meetings.

I do not favor using the fire station for a community center, or to combine it with the police department. I believe it is quite all right to hold village meetings at the station, however.

If the fire station should be used as a community center I believe that the fire district should receive any fee received.

Edward R. Shumard, Chief, Bradley Beach, N. J.: To begin with Bradley Beach has a volunteer Fire Department consisting of three companies and two houses. A movement has been started for a new house in place of the one now housing two companies, Boro Hall, Clerk's Office and Police Headquarters.

If I were to build a new fire station I would have on the first floor room for aerial truck, pumper, hose wagon and first aid ambulance. This room would have four openings with overhead doors so that all could leave at once if necessary. One side in the rear, I would have a large store room for supplies. The opposite side would have a kitchen so that all cooking would be done on the first floor. Connected with, but in a separate building, I would have the battery room for the fire alarm. Also built on the rear of the building would have a combination hose and drill tower. Stairway for second floor would be in center of the front of building.

The second floor would consist of two meeting rooms approximately 24 x 24, two dressing rooms 12 x 21, stage 12 x 34 which leaves a space of 60 x 74 auditorium to seat approximately 700 people.

I do not favor using the fire station for a community center as a general rule but as we have no other suitable place and as the taxpayers would pay for the building, it is no more than right that they should use the same.

A nominal charge should be placed on the fire station hall when rented out, to pay for cleaning same.

H. F. Smith, Chief, Clarendon, Va.: When building a new fire station the first floor should consist of an apparatus room, squad room, room for firemen to use as card room, library, etc. There should also be a room for the chief's or commanding officer's office.

The entire second floor should be used as a dormitory.

My experience has been that the Fire Department and the community centers, citizens' associations, etc., do not work together and should be separated whenever possible.

If the engine house is to be used as a community center, all proceeds from rentals should go to the fire department.

James Middlebrook, Chief, New Canaan, Conn.: The first floor of a fire station should be used for the apparatus and rooms for working and for supplies.

I do not favor using the fire station as a community center, village hall, or police department. I believe both the fire and police departments function much better in separate quarters. This particular ruling holds true where the police department is maintained by and controlled by the city and town, and the Fire Department (being volunteer) owns its own building, as we do.

In our case if the fire station is used as a community

(*Continued on page* 510)

HERE IS THE PROBLEM FOR THE NEXT ISSUE

How many companies in your city are provided with gas masks?

What has been your experience with this type of equipment?

Do you have a crew specially trained for this work or is every fireman instructed in the use of these masks?

With the Editor

Poor Reward for Faithful Public Service

The ungratefulness of nations is proverbial, but, unfortunately, this sometimes can also be applied to cities. An example of this is to be found in the action of the authorities of Murphysboro. This small Illinois city has felt the general depression, and economy in administration has become necessary. Such being the case, as is so apt to happen, these authorities have included the Fire Department in their scheme of saving, have lopped off one man from the already too small fire-fighting forces and have reduced the Chief's salary from $160 to $125 per month. This would be bad enough under ordinary circumstances, but in this particular case the circumstances are far from ordinary.

The Chief of the Murphysboro Fire Department is Al. Herring. Besides being an able and efficient Chief he is also a man of wide influence both in his own city and in Fire Department circles in his state, and in the nation. Even these facts might not be sufficient to influence the officials of his native city against taking the action they have. But there is another phase of the situation which should have had some bearing, it would seem, on the Council against the reduction of the Chief's all too small salary. It is best stated in an editorial from the *Independent*, a Murphysboro daily:

> Possibly some of us in Murphysboro do not quite appreciate the public service of Chief Herring. He is, beyond question, our most useful citizen, and probably nobody will dispute that statement. He has been here so long and has been doing the public chores so long, that we accept him as we do good health. We just "let Albert do it" so often that we take it for granted that he always will. And doubtless he always will as long as he stays here. That's the way he's made.
>
> But the city should not accept such service without some recognition of it.
>
> The Independent realizes the need of economy and it is casting no reflections on the abilities or the efficiency of the other city employees whose salaries have been cut. But we do feel it is a rather shabby return for services rendered, for the city to put this particular economy into effect. The chief has earned his salary many times over in actual cash savings to the city, even if we accept his public services as of no cash value.

So much for this particularly aggravated case. But there still remains unanswered the query as to why municipal authorities, when the necessity for economy stares them in the face, should almost invariably turn at once to the Fire Department to start their program of retrenchment. Surely they realize that by so doing they are weakening the defences of their city and laying it and its citizens open to the dangers of a conflagration which in a few hours would wipe out many thousands more dollars than any program of economy of theirs could possibly save!

It is the old story of gambling with the off chance, and trusting to luck that nothing will happen. And when the unexpected does happen and part of their city is wiped out by the flames they will take refuge in the excuse that it is an "Act of God" that could not have been foreseen!

The reducing of the Fire Department forces in any way is the worst example of penny wise and pound foolish policy and is bound eventually to react to the disadvantages of the city which practices it.

A Boy's Sparkler and a $2,000,000 Blaze

While the "Old Fashioned Fourth" is largely a matter of history and the long chapter of fires and bad accidents that accompanied that feverish event no longer occupies the front pages of the local dailies, still occasionally even now the "celebration" of Independence Day and its season is fraught with serious consequences. One of the most extensive of these this year was caused by that supposedly harmless affair—the so-called "sparkler."

While the sparks emitted from these "safety" devices are harmless, the core is heated to a cherry red and anything inflammable coming in contact with this hot center will surely burst into flames. In the particular case in point, a small boy wielding a sparkler allowed this hot center to come near enough to some fireworks in a corner drug store in an Iowan city, to set them off and the result was the flaring up of the entire stock at almost a moment's notice.

The flames quickly spread, and before the blaze had been extinguished the business section of the town had been wiped out, several persons had been injured and a loss estimated at two million dollars had been sustained

Until the sale of fireworks of all kinds is absolutely prohibited on the Fourth of July and its season, except to duly licensed or authorized persons or associations, such occurrences as this, with the senseless loss attending them, will continue to occur. Fireworks of any kind in the hands of children and inexperienced persons are a menace to life and property. There is every justification in prohibiting the use of such devices, except where the person in charge of such authorization is certain that the individual using them thoroughly understands their setting off and realizes the hazards connected therewith. And the person intrusted with the giving of such permissions should be none other than the Chief of the Fire Department. He is in every way best qualified for this position and if the matter should be left in his hands

many of the fatalities, accidents and fires arising from the ignorant use of fireworks would be avoided.

Chief McGill of Trenton Dead

Chief Jeremiah McGill of Trenton, N. J., died June 30 some time during his sleep as a result of a heart attack believed brought on by worry concerning the illness of his wife.

The Late Chief J. McGill

He was appointed Chief June 1, 1921, following the retirement of Chief Bennett. Chief McGill joined the department May 28, 1889, as hoseman and he served in that rank until October, 1895, when he was made Captain. His next promotion was on September 15, 1918, when he was appointed Battalion Chief and his final advancement was in 1921, when he was placed in charge of the entire Fire Department.

When Chief Jeremiah McGill was placed in charge, he praised the adminstration of George B. La Barre, who was then Director of Public Safety. At that time the department comprised twenty-seven pieces of apparatus and it was nearly motorized. The two-platoon system was started and the men received an increase in salary.

At the time of his death, Chief McGill was near the retirement age of sixty-five years. His father, William, was also Chief of the Trenton Fire Department for many years.

Norman C. Johnson Dead

Norman C. Johnson, Assistant to County Fire Warden Spence Turner and Chief of the Los Angeles County Fire District, died as the result of bronchial pneumonia.

He was a native son. In 1921 he became a foreman of volunteers at Chatsworth and after a year resigned to become Chief of the Los Angeles County Fire Department. He has been given credit for the great strides made by that organization in the eight years of its existence.

THE COVER ILLUSTRATION

New York City is very proud of its fireboat fleet and welcomes every opportunity to demonstrate the large number of powerful streams that the boats can deliver. The city has called upon its fireboat fleet to participate in the official welcome extended to distinguished foreign visitors, besides relying upon these engine companies for the protection of its many miles of waterfront property. Eight powerful streams are being discharged by the boat illustrated, in honor of the opening of a new highway across the Manhattan Bridge shown in the background. The picture also indicates a part of New York City's ever changing but fascinating skyline.

Kentucky Holds Short Fire Course

Nearly 250 persons enrolled for the first Kentucky Short Fire Course which opened in Newport, Ky., June 23.

On the opening day the program consisted of the projection of the motion picture "The Salvageman," work in the folding and placing of salvage covers, and a round table discussion. In the evening Capt. J. J. Conway had charge of the demonstration of salvage work.

The program for the second day included a talk on "Ventilation of Burning Buildings," by Capt. Bender, and lectures and demonstrations by Chief Frank Northcut, of Covington, and Marshal Edward Sherwood, of Cincinnati. Chief Edward Miles, of Newport, spoke on "Fire Prevention by the Fire Department."

On Friday, H. L. Huber, of Cincinnati, gave instruction in "First Aid and Life Saving."

On Wednesday evening, Chief Edward Miles and the Newport firemen were hosts at a dinner given the visiting firemen. Over six hundred persons were present at the dinner prepared by two cooks from the Ft. Thomas Army Post.

Universal Fire 'Phone Number Suggested

A universal telephone number for all Fire Departments throughout the country was discussed at a convention of the California State Firemen's Association. Even though one may be in a strange community, the same telephone number would hold when calling the Fire Department. The California firemen went on record as favoring such a plan.

Additions to Fire School List

A list of states in which fire schools were held appeared in the May 27 issue. Since then additional information has been received.

Morton L. Wallerstein, Executive Secretary, League of Virginia Municipalities writes that although no state fire school has been held in Virginia, the league's program calls for the holding of a school and it is believed that one will be held within the next few months.

A school for industrial employees was held in New Haven. In addition to industrial employees there were representatives of eleven Fire Departments within a radius of twenty-five miles of New Haven. This was in addition to the Officers Training School conducted by the Fire Department.

The Jackson Fire Department of Jackson, Miss., has completed its third annual drill school at which there were seventy-seven representatives of twenty-seven towns in the state and one from a town in Louisiana.

A View of the Exhibits at the Annual Convention of the New England Fire Chiefs' Association, in the Grand Hall of the Mechanics' Building, Boston

Questions and Answers

NOTE—Readers are invited to send in questions, which will be answered in the order received. Names are omitted from questions unless otherwise specified

Water Ram and Pressure

To the Editor:

Will you please give me some information on the following:

1. A pumper is operating with the gauge showing 120 lbs. pump pressure. 500 ft. of 2½" line laid with a 7/8" shut-off nozzle.

Where is the most pressure at the time the nozzle is shut off: Next to the pumper, or at the nozzle? This is for a very short period only.

2. Is the pressure the same at both ends of line if nozzle is shut off for some length of time?

L. W. J.

Answer: At the instant the nozzle is shut off, the maximum pressure will be right at the nozzle. This pressure is only instantaneous, for pressure when so created travels back in the form of a pressure wave towards the engine. If the pumper is of such a type that the pressure wave cannot pass through it, it (the pressure) will oscillate back and forward in the line of hose until it dissipates.

If the line of hose is laid horizontally and the nozzle is at the same elevation as the pump, the pressure will be the same at the nozzle as at the pump, if nozzle has been shut off for some time.

Force Pump on Wood Mains

To the Editor:

Will you please inform me if I can use a force pump on our water system? Our mains are wood, ranging from 4" to 8" pipe, and will stand about a twenty-five pound pressure. We want this pump for the purpose of fighting fires.

J. W. H.

Answer: If your wood mains will stand but twenty-five pounds pressure, there would be little gained by putting the water in these mains under pressure. Good fire streams require around forty pounds nozzle pressure, and with 100 feet of hose between the main and the nozzle, 55 pounds at least would be required in the mains.

A better arrangement would be to purchase a fire engine which could take the water furnished by the mains and raise it to any pressure desired. This would eliminate the danger of the mains giving way under the excess pressure in the event that a force pump was employed to boost the pressure within the mains.

Soft and Hard Suction

To the Editor:

Would you mind answering the following question at your earliest convenience:

We have been having trouble of late with pump suctions. For a number of years we have used soft suctions, 10 ft. of 2½" hose. Two of these were attached in place of large 6" suctions. We also carry our 6" suction, but having to contend with snow, and in view of the length of time it takes to couple these hand suctions, especially when it takes two or three men to do this work, we use the soft suction, as one man can connect it and have water on while the lines are connecting to the pump. Now they are compelling us to use hard suctions only. I would therefore appreciate your advice on a few questions.

A 1000 gallon rotary gear pump working with three streams, approximately 500 ft. each, 2½" hose, hydrant pressure 50 pounds. Does it work more satisfactory with one 6" hard suction or two 2½" 10 ft. soft suctions? What difference does it make to the streams or pump? Does the pump receive enough water from the soft suction to supply the streams satisfactorily? Is it satisfactory to use 6" soft suction? Are there any other cities using anything else but hard suctions?

We have no complaint on pressure from soft suctions, and find it a great convenience in connecting them. However they seem to think we are not receiving enough water.

Would it be satisfactory to use 3" hose as suctions, reducing the couplings?

B. G. C.

Answer: The principal object of requiring hard suction is to prevent interruption of flow where unsatisfactory water supply is encountered, and to make possible taking water from draft.

In the first case, if a large pumper is placed on hydrant attached to a long dead-end water main of small diameter there is a possibility that a vacuum will be created on the intake side of the pump. This will have a tendency to collapse the soft suction and thus retard the flow, and incidentally interfere with the operation of the pumper.

Soft suction, of course, cannot be used for taking water from draft because it would collapse at once and it would be impossible for the engine to get any water through it. For that reason hard suction is favored by Underwriter's Engineers as well as by many fire chiefs.

However, if engines are to be operated only in the built up section of the city where pressure on the hydrants is always excellent and there are no small dead-end mains, then the soft suction will work satisfactorily. But there is always a possibility of the apparatus being called out to a suburban section or to a district where water supply is deficient and in this case trouble is apt to be encountered.

Keeping Motor Exhaust Gases out of Station

To the Editor:

Can you supply me with some information regarding a method of carrying off the exhaust gases from the motors when running in the house. The smoke from the motors, when running, has blackened the walls of the apparatus room badly, and the building committee is thinking of redecorating the walls of the station. The chairman of this committee has asked me to write to you in an endeavor to secure information regarding a flexible tube connection which can be slipped on the exhaust pipe leading to a metal duct running to the chimney under the apparatus floor. This connection slips off when the machine starts out.

U. C. E.

Answer: Flexible metal hose has been used with considerable success for carrying exhaust gases from motor fire engines to the atmosphere outside of the station, and thus preventing the discoloration of walls within the station as well as protecting the men against dangerous fumes found in motor exhaust.

In rigging up flexible metal hose for this purpose, the hose is provided on one end with a nipple which fits over the end of the exhaust pipe of the motor. The other end of the flexible metal hose is connected to a fitting which in turn carries the exhaust gases through pipes to the outside

of the station. The outside terminal of the pipe is fitted with a hinged cap which prevents cold air entering the station when the engine is disconnected.

When the engine is backed into the station, it is backed slowly until it reaches a position where the nipple on the flexible hose can be fitted on the exhaust pipe. There are no threads on this nipple, but it is held on by friction. When an alarm comes in, the engine drives out, and automatically pulls the nipple and the hose free from the exhaust pipe of the motor.

The Round Table

(*Continued from page 506*)

center or police headquarters, the fire department should receive the rental fee.

W. F. Ingold, Chief, Edgewater, N. J.: If I were to build a new station the plan I would follow is:

First floor—apparatus space; machine shop, kitchen, lavatories, clothes dryers, store room and hose dryers.

Second floor—officers' quarters, wash rooms, sleeping room for men, etc., recreation room, fire alarm quarters, and store room for linens and blankets.

I do not favor using stations for anything other than the exclusive use of the Fire Department. I have two stations—one now being used for a branch library and other with large hall which is used for all kinds of functions. From my experience it causes lots of trouble.

The town owns the building and receives the rentals.

Paul D. Joyce, Chief, Haines City, Fla.: On the first floor of a fire station, if I were building one, there would be the Chief's office, apparatus room, machine shop and room for the fire alarm equipment; men's quarters, kitchen, dining room, recreation and club rooms, showers and lavatories on the second floor. The hose drying tower should be attached to the rear of the building.

I am not in favor of using the fire station as a community center, as it would encourage loafing around the engine room and interfere with the duties of the firemen. My opinion is that fire and police departments should be separated at all times. Firemen on duty should not have to handle prisoners or be responsible for them or the jail. In line of duty firemen and policemen should cooperate to the fullest extent.

F. R. Gisborne, Chief, Sound Beach, Conn.: In building a fire station I would suggest having the apparatus room with ample space for 6 trucks all facing three double doors so that any truck may go without moving another on the first floor. Also on this floor on one side of the room a drying rack for 2,000 feet of hose and at rear there should be room for a work shop with bench, lathe, vise and emery wheel. I would also have a room for supplies and spare parts on this floor.

On the second floor there should be room for the fire alarm system, meeting room, recreation room, bedrooms for paid drivers and an office and committee room.

I do not favor the fire station being used for anything except for the Fire Department.

G. W. Black, Chief, Easton, Me.: When a new fire station is to be built I suggest for the first floor, trucks and equipment and the second floor to be used as the men's quarters.

I think a fire station by itself is far better in every way. A community building always has a lot of loafers around and although in a small town I don't believe the fire department combined with the police department would do any harm, I still maintain that a fire station alone gives the community better service.

ANSWERS TO PREVIOUS QUESTION

The following replies are in answer to a problem on whether the Fire Chief has tried establishing a Junior Fire Department of boys of school age and if children are permitted to visit the various fire stations.

Chas. Andrews, Chief, Ann Arbor, Mich.: We have never tried to build up a Junior Fire Department because I think children should not be subjected to the dangers of fire fighting.

Children are welcome any day or night. We have different school classes visiting the station on the average of about once a week.

Louis Locher, Chief, Springfield, Ohio: We have only drilled the school children on what to do in case of fire and have given talks on safety first and fire prevention with satisfactory results.

Children are encouraged to visit the station at any time and all details are explained to them.

Applicants passing a test in safety first and fire prevention receive a badge.

Ray E. Long, Chief, Findlay, Ohio: Schooling in Fire Department work is taken up with Boy Scouts only.

John G. Marks, Chief, Valparaiso, Ind.: We have never encouraged the building up of a Junior Fire department but think it would be a good idea and should be put into practice.

Pete Murphy, Chief, Hastings, Nebr.: I have never organized a Junior Fire Department. Children are permitted to visit the fire station when accompanied by adults.

Nassau County Firemen Meet

Sixty-nine volunteer fire companies from various Fire Departments in Nassau County, L. I., participated in the twenty-sixth anniversary tournament held at Great Neck, N. Y., June 24.

Besides the regular companies in the parade, there were three units of ladies auxiliaries, one junior department hauling a hose reel and two Fire Department ambulances. The prizes for the most men in line and the best appearing department were awarded to Freeport.

A fireman from Westbury was injured during the ladder contest. In jumping off the ladder truck while it was in motion, his toe caught and he went sliding on his face for several feet. He was removed in a Fire Department ambulance to a nearby hospital.

Several persons on the judges stand were given a ducking when a hose line became unmanageable in a hose-laying contest.

Hitting the Target—Part of the Hose Laying Contest

Several contest records of the association were broken. The time of the Motor Pump Class B record was lowered from 15 2/5 seconds to 15 1/5 seconds by the West Engine Company of Hempstead. The time of the Efficiency Record was lowered from fourteen seconds to 13 1/5 seconds by the Atlantic H & L Co., Port Washington.

The winners of the various contests are:

Motor	H & L	Class	A—Malverne—9 3/5 seconds
"	"	"	B—Roosevelt—8 4/5 seconds
"	"	"	C—Co. No. 1, Mineola—25 1/5 seconds
"	Hose	"	A—Hose No. 1, Westbury—11 2/5 seconds
"	"	"	B—Co. No. 1, Mineola—31 3/5 seconds
"	Pump	"	A—Hose No. 1, Westbury—11 2/5 seconds
"	"	"	B—Hempstead—15 1/5 seconds

Efficiency Contest, Atlantic H & L, Pt. Washington, 13 1/5 seconds.

It is believed that the next tournament will be held in Glen Cove.

Newly Elected Chiefs

The following have been elected to head the Fire Departments in their respective municipalities:

Laurelton, N. J.—H. B. Grady
Rutherford, N. J.—George Roseman
Lyndhurst, N. J.—Frank Osback
Snow Hill, Md.—Edward J. Dashiell
Atlantic Highlands, N. J.—William Gerkens
Edinburg, Tex.—Marvin Kruger
Galena, Kan.—Lloyd Livingston
Rockfield, Ind.—Donald Mullendore
Baraga, Mich.—Thomas Golden
Manhasset, N. Y. —Harold W. Smith
Lovington, Ill—A. M. Coward
Gorham, N. Y.—A. M. Lane
Irvington, N. Y.—Joseph Fallon
Highwood, Ill.—Fred Kehrwald
Orland Park, Ill.—John Helenhouse
Sayville, N. Y.—George De Graff
Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Edmond Ramie
Lake Geneva, Wis.—C. A. Foster
Milton, Wis.—D. A. Borden

WATERFRONT IN ST. JOHN, N. B., RAZED BY $10,000,000 FIRE

Firemen Hampered by Strong Northerly Winds — Grain Conveyors and Shipping Facilities of Port Destroyed—Ships Lost

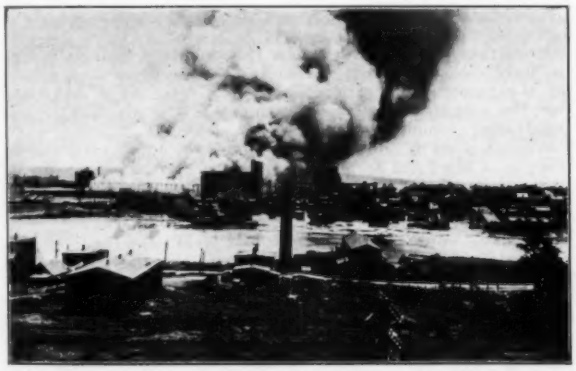
SHIPPING was seriously cripped by a $10,000,000 fire that razed the west side waterfront area of St. John, N. B., on the morning of June 22. Every available piece of apparatus, and all permanent and call firemen, responded in an attempt to check the advance of the flames.

The fire broke out at 11 a.m. and within ten minute three sheds and grain conveyors were involved. The flames were fanned by strong north and northwest winds, and spread up to the edge of Courtnay Bay, burning everything in its path. By evening nothing had escaped.

Damage to the Canadian Pacific Railway property amounted to about $2,000,000 including damage to the steamship Empress. Two coaches and 138 freight cars were destroyed. The Canadian Pacific freight office was saved. Some of the losses reported follow:

Shed and conveyors of the Harbor Commission valued at $3,500,000, destroyed Canadian Government immigration sheds and office buildings of unknown value; Marine Department pilot boat Glooscap, valued at $60,000, destroyed; eleven privately owned dwellings on Protection Street mostly belonging to the laboring class, valued at $33,000, destroyed; motorship Gunderson owned by the United Fruit Line damaged.

A pumper recently purchased by the city and valued at $14,000 was destroyed. It fell through a weakened floor of



A View of the Flame-Swept Docks in St. John, N. B.

a blazing shed. The firemen were burned and injured. Some firemen were almost trapped in a burning shed. They escaped but could not move one thousand feet of hose which were destroyed. Fishermen sank their boats to save them from the flames.

The district destroyed was known as Sand Point and was built up during a period of thirty years. It was provided with wharves, elevators and warehouses, an immigration receiving building and grain conveyors. Everything was destroyed but two of the newer elevators owned by the Canadian Pacific and a building housing the railroad offices.

The conflagration created a war-time picture. All along the roads could be seen residents trying to move furniture and other personal property to less dangerous districts.

The fire is believed to be the worst in the history of Canada since the Halifax fire of 1917 when 1,300 lost their lives and the community suffered a property loss of $25,000,000.

Ex-Chief Johnson of Indianapolis Dead

J. Harry Johnson, Chief of the Indianapolis Fire Department from 1914 to 1918, died in the Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, at the age of sixty-four years, after a long illness. He was a member of the department for thirty years and following his retirement on a pension, it was his custom to spend the winter in California, Texas or Florida for the benefit of his health. His mother survives.

Hastings, Neb., to Have Drill Tower—Plans have been drawn for a drill tower to be erected in Hastings, Neb.

WHAT'S BURNING

THE following list includes fires of $25,000 loss and over in the United States and Canada, for the periods designated in the headings. These figures, compiled from telegraphic reports, are based on estimates made at the time, and are subject to later investigation and consequent revision. Taken as a whole, however, they give an approximately correct view of the losses incurred. The figures represent loss in thousands of dollars.

	Loss in Thousands of Dollars
Week Ending June 26	
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Warehouse of Peoples Outing Co. destroyed	40
GILLINGHAM, WIS.—Gillingham store and post office	25
GREENVILLE, N. C.—Tobacco whse. of Smith & Sugg Co.	80
LODI, CAL.—Dehydrator plant of American Fruit Growers	40
CARNEGIE, OKLA.—Several business establishments	25
LEAMINGTON, ONT.—Several barns and depot of Michigan Central R. R.	65
ROBERT'S POINT, B. C.—Fish reduction plant of Food Products, Ltd.	55
CHARLES CITY, IA.—Charles City Press, adj. property	25
MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Slaughter house of Seegar & Harrison Co.	25
SPOKANE, WASH.—Bldg. of Armstrong Machinery Co.	65
NASHUA, N. H.—Several business establishments damaged	35
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Waterfront docks and shipping property	10,000
ARP, TEX.—Business property destroyed	65
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Boardwalk business property	200
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Cruiser "Kamika" of W. E. Smith, Pasadena	25
HAMPSTEAD, MD.—Business and apartment property	80
WARRENSBURGH, N. Y.—Dwelling of F. W. Smith, Elm St.	40
TOLEDO, OHIO—Plant of Toledo Saw & Grinding Co., adj. property	70
CLEVELAND, OHIO—Business property, 897-907 East 105th St.	40
MACON, GA.—Hotel Lanier, owned by T. W. Hooks, damaged	80
FREDONIA, N. Y.—Factory of Eagle Canning Co., adj. property	55
MALOY, GA.—Business, church and residential property	40
BRONX, N. Y.—Bldg. of General Fireproof Door Co.	65
ALLENHURST, N. J.—Hotel Curlew destroyed	90
CLIFTON, N. J.—Main Avenue business property	40
YAKIMA, WASH.—Whse. of Zellerbach Paper Co.	25
LORAIN, OHIO—Storage shed of Wood Lumber Co.	40
DETROIT, MICH.—Plant of Artcraft Lithographing Co.	25
RAYVILLE, LA.—Stock of D. E. Mange-Goldman Lumber Co.	45
TOPEKA, KAN.—Business property at 1113-1119 Kansas Ave.	80
PLATEA, PA.—Yard and mill of Cook Bros. Lumber Co.	60
NORTH CREEK, N. Y.—Thirteenth Lake Lodge, 10 miles north	30
PAHOKEE, FLA.—Mill of Brooker Lumber Co., adj. property	35
STROUDSBURG, PA.—Ice plant of Geo. D. MacDounough	30
ROXBURY, MASS.—Business bldg. at 1207 Columbus Ave.	25
LES EBOULEMENTS, QUE.—Catholic church, adj. property	65
Week Ending July 3	
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—McLellan Five and Ten Cent Store	40
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Plant of Estes Lumber Co. damaged	80
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Storage sheds of Arkla Sash & Door Co.	25
MOUNTAINVIEW, N. H.—Center Ossipee Garage damaged	50
CLEVELAND, OHIO—Plant of Vanis Builders Supply & Lumber Co.	35
ST. LOUIS, MO.—Pillow Manufacturing Co. plant damaged	50
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Li Peri Dress Co. and Lipschultz Bros. establishments	30
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—Property of H S. Harp, Bolton Rd., 6 mi. N.	25
LINCOLN, NEB.—Plant of Gooch Food Products Co.	100
WILKES-BARRE, PA.—Three East Market Street business establishments	25
HAMBURG, IOWA.—Hub Clothing Store, adj. property	25
INDIANA, PA.—Plant of Diamond Glass Co. damaged	80
FREEDOM, PA.—Bldg. of Freedom Oil Works destroyed	250
SPENCER, IOWA.—Fifty business establishments destroyed	800
FREEPORT, N. Y.—Dance Hall at Playland Park	80
TURNERTOWN, TEX.—Several business establishments	40
LONGVIEW, WASH.—Woodworking plant, Central Mill Works	40
NASHUA, MONT.—Town hall and six business houses	30
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Plant of Kentucky Feed Mills	40
MANSFIELD, OHIO—Taylor Disc Foundry destroyed	60
PIERMONT, N. Y.—Residence of Pierre Martin destroyed	80
NEW ALBANY, IND.—Plant of Zabel Milling Co., oestroyed	30
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Plant of Alabama Paper & Metalware Co.	25
MEXICALA, Lower Cal.—Fourteen bldgs. in Chinese Section	200
FORT MADISON, IOWA—Bldg. occupied by Ft. Madison Gas Co.	25

New York Firemen to Meet in August

Plans have been completed for the thirteenth annual convention of the New York State Permanent Firemen's Association, that will be held in Jamestown, N. Y., August 9-12. Convention headquarters will be at the Hotel Jamestown. Many entertainment features have been arranged including boat rides on Chatauqua Lake, theatre parties, fish fry, banquet and a dance.

The Morton Club of the Jamestown Fire Department will be the hosts and for complete information concerning the convention and hotel reservations, address Philip F. Phillips, Secretary, Morton Club, Jamestown, N. Y.

Fire Department Organized in St. George, S. C.—A volunteer fire department has been organized in St. George, S. C., consisting of twelve members; a chief and an assistant chief, driver, carekeeper and eight men. B. C. Berry is Chief. A brick fire station has been erected and a pumper purchased.

American-LaFrance Develops New Engine

Anticipating the need for multiple cylinder power for motor fire appaartus pumpers, the American-LaFrance and Foamite Corporation of Elmira, N. Y., have introduced a new engine known as the LaFrance V-type 12-cylinder engine.

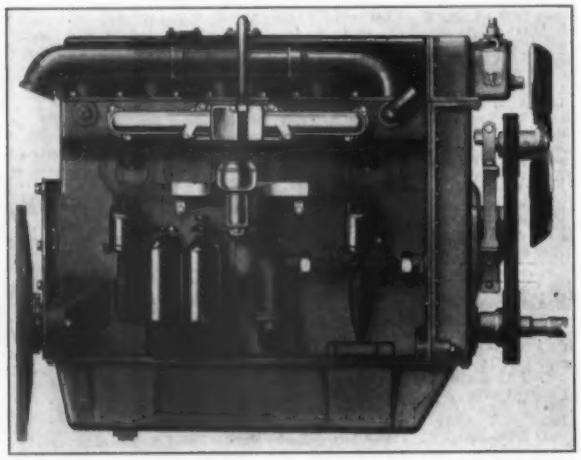
Although LaFrance engineers have been working on the design of this new engine for over two years, its introduction came as a surprise. "This new engine makes its debut to the firemanic world as a very direct evidence on the part of the manufacturer to measure up fully to the modern demands of motor fire apparatus," states a bulletin issued by the company.

The engine has two banks of six cylinders, having 4-inch bore and 5-inch stroke. It develops 244 horsepower.

The manufacturers claim:

"One of the outstanding features of the new engine is its noiseless, smooth-running, vibrationless performance. During the entire range of operation, from idling to 3,000 r.p.m., there are no periods of vibration such as are ordinarily encountered. In addition to the increased number of cylinders with their steady unbroken flow of power, the absence of vibration is attributable to the angle of the cylinders, full counterbalancing and stiffness of the crankshaft, lightness and accurately balancing of all reciprocating parts.

"The angle of the cylinders is only 30 degrees. This small angle reduces the overall width of the engine, retains proper water space around the cylinders, and helps the performance in several ways. Harmonic vibrations which might be



Side View of the LaFrance V-Type 12-Cylinder Engine

set up in a single set of cylinders are 'dampened' out by being out of phase with those in the other set."

The crankshaft is fully counterweighted and placed in static and running balance. It is made of chrome nickel steel 3½ inches in diameter. Due to the fact that the shaft is extremely short and is mounted in a well-trussed crankcase cast integral with the cylinder block, the crankshaft is very rigid.

The manufacturers further say, "The use of aluminum pistons and machined 'all over' connecting rods, together with the lightness of all reciprocating parts, give the LaFrance V-type 12-cylinder engine unequalled acceleration covering a wide range of speeds.

"Simplicity, compactness and ruggedness characterize the design of this new engine. The simplicity of this engine gives economy of operation and maintenance. There are a minimum number of parts and all are readily accessible.

"The engine is of the removable head type and the heads for both sets of cylinders are identical. The complete cam shaft and rocker arm assembly is made up in a single unit and easily removable. The valve mechanism is assembled as a unit and can be easily removed and the valves ground on the bench.

"Fixed sleeves, or inserts, made of chrome nickel iron, are placed in each cylinder, which not only give maximum life to the cylinders but also makes renewal possible at low cost. Bearing loads throughout the engine are light. Ease of service is achieved by having all of the intermediate and front bearings of identically the same size. The cam shaft is driven by a silent chain with adjustments which compensate for wear without altering the angle of the cams or the timing.

"Because of the increased horsepower available," the company says, "there is a 40% power reserve when pumping at the rated capacity of the pump. And, at the same time, there is 30% less fuel consumption than the average engine."

A complete self-contained and self-regulating lubricating system provides full forced feed throughout the engine. A large capacity oil pump draws the oil through a metal strainer and then forces it through two all-metal filters. The oil is then forced through the connecting rods to the wrist pins. A separate duct takes care of the timing chain, and the oil is forced through the cam shaft to its bearings and rocker arms.

A small hole is provided in the side of each connecting rod through which an ample supply of oil is fed to the cylinder walls at each revolution. All excess of lubrication is overcome by a new arrangement of piston rings. The ringing of the pistons distributes the oil evenly, regulates the flow and eliminates tendency of piston slap or loss of compression.

Four distributors are used to supply two complete and independent sets of ignition. Either set will produce the full horsepower of the engine and either or both may be used as desired. The ignition is of the full automatic type.

A test engine mounted on a piece of apparatus was run for a total of 1,000 hours pumping at capacity with full load. Then this same apparatus and engine was driven for a total of 40,000 miles of severe service. No defect of construction resulted.

The Volunteer Fire Department

(*Continued from page* 504)

jurisdiction over the village, for this standard test. It is well to have one. The tests reveal to the purchaser any defects of the power unit or pump and they serve as a protection for the manufacturer by indicating that the machine was in satisfactory condition when it was delivered.

Within a week after the tests have been made, you should receive a filled out form from the rating organization giving the results of the tests. If you do not receive these official figure, you should check back with the state underwriters' organization.

To save your community a great deal of unjustified disappointment, don't follow the premises that the purchase of fire apparatus will lower your key insurance rate. Your village may have a large number of deficiency points because of poor water supply, and faulty building construction which could not be remedied by the purchase of apparatus. Too many towns and villages expect that, after they have purchased a 350-gallon pumper, the key insurance rate will come tumbling down so that if some property owner has contributed $25 towards the purchase of the machine, he will save more than that amount in decreased insurance premiums. Should your department have the same belief, please remember that the establishment of key rates is so involved, that the addition of a fire-fighting unit may have little effect.

Use Sane Reasoning

Perhaps the best advice that can be given to any volunteer fire department is not to try to pass the Joneses, and it may even be wise to forget about keeping up with them. Only purchase apparatus to adequately protect the community against the spread of fire. If you are in doubt about how much fire apparatus is necessary for a village of your size, consult with the rating organization having charge of your jurisdiction. They will gladly tell you.

If your department has adequate apparatus kept in good condition, and the firemen are kept happy by developing a club or recreational spirit within the organization, then it will have reached an ideal state for a volunteer fire department.

The next article, the fifth of the series, will describe methods of maintaining interest in the department and the type programs to follow.

Federal to Make Three Siren Installations—The municipalities of Washington, N. J., Lewisburg, Pa., and Ardsley, N. Y., have voted to purchase Federal-Tyfon compressed air fire alarm systems.

Chief of Dowagiac, Mich., Resigns—David Lenagan resigned as Chief of Fire Department, Dowagiac, Mich., because of a salary reduction which also affected other city departments.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

Albany, N. Y., Adds New Pumpers—Two new pumpers have been added to the Albany, N. Y., Fire Department.

Chief of Provo, Utah, Resigns—Chief Reed Boshard of Provo, Utah, has resigned.

New Station Urged for Saugus, Mass.—Chief Mellen R. Joy, of Saugus, Mass., said that the present firehouse is a trap and that it is imperative that a new building be erected.

Fire Department Formed at Letts, Ia.—A Fire Department has been organized at Letts, Ia., with Ralph McCleary as Chief.

Farm Unit Delivered to Fairmont, Minn.—Fire apparatus for the protection of rural property has been delivered to Fairmont, Minn.

Cambridge Firemen Overcome at Fire—Twenty-four firemen of Cambridge, Mass., were overcome while fighting a blaze in the plant of the James J. Graham Paper Company.

Whitewater, Wis., to Protect Rural Area—A plan has been developed whereby Whitewater, Wis., will furnish fire protection to the rural area.

New Station for Huntington Park, Cal.—Part of a fund of $20,000 will be used for the construction of a new fire station in Huntington Park, Cal.

Leominster, Mass., Extends Station—A fire resistive addition to the Leominster, Mass., station is being added to house the fire alarm equipment.

Los Angeles County to Erect Fire House—Los Angeles County, Cal., has purchased a site in McNees Park on which to erect a fire station.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Limits Runs—Apparatus of Fond du Lac, Wis., will only respond to fire calls in the township and only where persons have signed for this fire service.

Nashua, N. H., to Have New Building Code—Nashua, N. H., is now drafting a new building code. Inspections by firemen have improved conditions in the congested district.

Chariton, Ia., to Erect Fire House—Bids have been invited for the construction of a combined city hall and fire station for Chariton, Ia.

Erie, Pa., Awards Contract for Station—Erie, Pa., has awarded a contract for the construction of a fire station which will cost $60,000.

Company Organized to Montpelier, Ind.—A community fire company has been organized in Montpelier, Ind., for the protection of rural property.

Salt Lake City to Have Drill Tower—Construction has started on a drill tower for Salt Lake City, Utah. It will be equivalent in height to a five-story building.

Buffalo Speeds Work on Fire House—The last building has been demolished to clear a site in Buffalo, N. Y., on which will be erected a fire station to cost $286,000. The building will be completed within five months.

Houston Firemen Have Celebration—Firemen stationed at No. 14 station, held a barbecue and dance to celebrate the completion of repairs to the building. About five hundred neighbors and firemen attended the celebration.

Charleston, S. C., Wants New Station—Chief Louis Behrens of Charleston, S. C., in his recommendations, has asked for a new fire station completely equipped with apparatus and properly manned.

Chanute, Kan., to Have Call Men—A system of call men for the Fire Department of Chanute, Kan., is to be established in accordance with recommendations by the Kansas Inspection Bureau.

Marion, Ind., Limits Runs—Fire apparatus of Marion, Ind., has been ordered not to make runs outside the city limits. The only exceptions are calls from the Orphans' Home, the County Infirmary and the Marion National Sanatorium, and where the building is adjacent to the city limits.

Chief Tessmer is Exonerated—Chief Gus Tessmer of Pittsburg, Kans., has been exonerated of the charges presented against him by the Mayor. He has served as chief for fourteen years and has been a member of the department for a much longer time.

Aid Rushed to Lowell, Mass., for Lumber Fire—Damage estimated at $50,000 was caused by a general alarm fire in the lumber yard of the Burnham & Davis Company in Lowell, Mass.; aid was sent from Chelmsford, Dracut, Tewksbury and Billerica.

Bust of Ex-Chief Pierce Unveiled—A bas-relief of Ex-Chief Walter H. Peirce was unveiled in the Central Firehouse in Arlington, Mass., on Patriots' Day by Chief Daniel B. Tierney. The bas-relief was executed by the noted sculptor Cyrus E. Dallin.

School for Kenmore, N. Y., Firemen—Arrangements have been made whereby volunteer firemen of Kenmore, N. Y., will receive special training. In between the regular class periods for firemen, special instruction will be given the officers.

Westport, Conn., to Have New Station—A new fire station is to be erected in Westport, Conn. The first floor will have space for two pieces of apparatus, a kitchenette and a billiard room while on the second floor will be a reception room, meeting room, two bedrooms and showers.

Work Started on Youngstown Fire Alarm—Work has been started on the new fire alarm system for Youngstown, Ohio, to cost $60,000. The central equipment is being placed in a large room on the sixth floor of the City Hall. It is expected that the system will be installed by the end of June.

Fire Sweeps Buildings in Berwick, Me.—Eleven buildings were destroyed by fire in South Berwick, Me., with a loss estimated at $50,000. Aid was sent from Berwick, Rochester, Dover and Somersworth, N. H. Water was pumped from the Salmon River.

Airplane Aids in Fighting Forest Fire—Chief John E. Saulnier, of North Adams, Mass., used an airplane to survey the extent of a forest fire on Blueberry Mountain and as a result was enabled to dispatch his fire fighters to points that were threatened.

New Electrical Code to be Issued—Sometime this year, the National Fire Protection Association will issue a new edition of the National Electrical Code. A limited number of the codes will be bound in leather and may be purchased from the association.

Boy Scouts Hear Fire Prevention Lecture—Chief Finn of Cobleskill, N. Y., spent an hour with a local Boy Scout troupe and demonstrated fire fighting equipment and its use. He told the boys how to turn in an alarm, how to fight brush fires, how to enter a room full of smoke and other useful facts.

Fire House Opened in Adams Township—A new fire station was opened in Adams Township, Ohio, and a new 600-gallon pumper was placed on exhibition. The erection of the building and the purchase of apparatus was financed by a $20,000 bond issue.

Washington, D. C., Wants New Rescue Unit—Included in the new estimates for the Fire Department of Washington, D. C., are recommendations for a second complete rescue squad and a new truck company together with a building for the new companies and an addition in Fire Department personnel.

Firemen Succeed in Saving an Infant—Peabody, Mass., firemen under the direction of Chief William C. Mahoney and Deputy Chief Daniel Hannon, worked in shifts for thirty-nine hours with an inhalator and saved the life of a four-day old infant whose death had appeared certain as a result of convulsions.

Rural Aid Considered in San Fernando, Cal.—The Chamber of Commerce of San Fernando, Cal., is considering the question of providing fire protection for the ranchers. It is probable that some arrangement will be made whereby the local department will be paid for all calls outside of the city limits.

Township May Get Help of City Department—A law has been passed in Kansas whereby a township may enter into contracts with a city to pay the cost of fire fighting outside of the city limits, the control of the department to remain in the hands of the city. The city would be freed of any liability for damage, and the compensation rights of the firemen would in no way be jeopardized.

Kane Re-Elected President of U. F. A.—Vincent J. Kane was re-elected President of the Uniformed Firemen's Association at a meeting held in New York City. He was re-elected without opposition, for a two-year term. Mr. Kane has worked for the passage of the 8-hour bill for New York firemen and he stated that he would continue his fight for the adoption of such working hours.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

Montville, Conn.—The Montville Fire Company at a recent meeting voted to purchase two fire pumps, according to reports. Frank P. Richards, Financial Secretary.

Dequeen, Ark.—Plans are under way for erection of a new fire station.

Kiester, Minn.—At a special meeting of the local fire department a committee was appointed to investigate purchase of fire fighting equipment, according to reports.

Newburgh, N. Y.—According to reports the taxpayers of the Arlington Fire District voted to purchase two new pieces of fire apparatus and to remodel the fire station.

Mt. Kisco, N. Y.—The Village Board of Trustees is interested in erection of new fire station.

Reading, Penna.—An announcement has been made by Councilman James H. Maurer, Supt. of Public Safety, to the effect that the city will purchase a new 85-foot ladder truck for the Keystone Fire Company, according to reports. L. Birch Wilson, City Purchasing Agent, will advertise for bids.

CONVENTION DATES

July 8-9—DELAWARE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 11th Annual Convention and Parade, Dover, Del. Secretary, Sam H. Carson, Dover, Del.

July 8-10—MARYLAND STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 39th Annual Convention, Ocean City, Md. Secretary, George R. Lindsay, Hagerstown, Md.

July 13-16—MICHIGAN STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 57th Annual Convention, and 3rd Annual Fire College, Jackson, Mich. Secretary-Treasurer H. L. Williams, Luddington, Mich.

July 13-16—MONTANA STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 40th Annual Convention and Firemen's Short Course, Bozeman, Mont. Secretary-Treasurer, D. E. Moser, Bozeman.

July 22-23—CENTRAL NEW YORK FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 38th Annual Convention, Endicott, N. Y. Secretary, T. J. Murray, Cortland, N. Y.

July 27-30—FIRE EXTENSION SCHOOL OF WEST VIRGINIA. 1st Annual School, West Virginia State University, Morgantown. Address, Prof. Lewis J. Carpenter, University of West Virginia, Morgantown.

July 30-Aug. 1—SOMERSET COUNTY FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Annual Convention, Windber, Pa. Secretary R. H. Harding.

July 31-Aug. 3—ONTARIO VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Annual Convention, Dundas, Ont., Can. Secretary, W. J. Armstrong, 282 Indian Grove Ave., Toronto, 9 Ont.

Aug. 3-6—COLORADO STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 15th Annual Convention, Tournament and Fire College, Grand Junction, Col. Secretary, Clinton Turnbull, 303 Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Col.

Aug. 4-6—WISCONSIN PAID FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 24th Annual Convention, Oconto, Wis. Secretary-Treasurer, William Schultz, Sheboygan, Wis.

Aug. 4-7—DOMINION ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. 23rd Annual Convention, Shawinigan Falls, P. Q., Can. Secretary, Chief James Armstrong, Kingston, Ont., Can. Exhibits, Chief R. N. O. Harrington, 4000 Marlowe Ave., Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal.

Aug. 5-7—CALIFORNIA STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 9th Annual Convention, Santa Rosa, Cal. Secretary-Treasurer, H. E. Strasser, 1171 Tenth St., San Diego, Cal. Chairman, Convention Committee, Chief William H. Muenter, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Aug. 9-12—NEW YORK STATE PERMANENT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 13th Annual Convention, Jamestown Hotel, Jamestown, N. Y. Secretary, P. F. Phillips, Morton Club, Jamestown, N. Y.

Aug. 10-12—UTAH STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Annual Convention and Tournament, Spanish Fork, Utah. Secretary, Harris E. Anderson, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Aug. 11-13—INDIANA FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 14th Annual Convention. Evansville, Ind. Secretary, Clem Smith, P. O. Box 530, Terre Haute, Ind.

Aug. 12-14—VIRGINIA STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 44th Annual Convention, Winchester, Va. Secretary, E. K. Landis, Pulaski, Va.

Aug. 12-14—CUMBERLAND VALLEY VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 31st Annual Convention, Winchester, Va. Secretary, C. L. Jacobs, Waynesboro, Pa.

Aug. 18-21—FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. 59th Annual Convention, Troy, N. Y. Secretary, Fred A. Davis, Fort Edward, N. Y.

Aug. 21-22—CONNECTICUT STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 48th Annual Convention, Cameo Theatre, Campbell Ave., West Haven, Conn. Secretary, D. W. Harford, 10 Chestnut Street, So. Norwalk, Conn.

Aug. 24-27—NORTH CAROLINA STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 44th Annual Convention and Tourament, Statesville, N. C. Secretary, John L. Miller, Concord, N. C.

Sept. 1-3—KENTUCKY FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 12th Annual Convention, Louisville, Ky. Secretary, Captain S. G. Render, Fire Department, Louisville, Ky.

Sept. 3-4—WISCONSIN STATE FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION. 2nd Annual Convention, Portage, Wis. Secretary, Chief A. J. Rahn, Two Rivers, Wis.

Sept. 7—NATIONAL FIREMEN'S PARADE. 9th Annual Parade, Labor Day, Washington, D. C. Address, Sergt. A. J. Bargagni, Marshal, D. C. Fire Dept. Training School, Washington, D. C.

Sept. 8-10—ILLINOIS FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 44th Annual Convention, Murphysboro, Ill. Secretary, Assistant Chief Roy W. Alsip, Champaign, Ill. Exhibit information, Chief Albert Herring, Murphysboro. Also, 1st Annual Convention, Ladies' Auxiliary of Illinois Firemen's Association. Secretary, Mrs. R. W. Alsip, Champaign.

Sept. 14-16—ARKANSAS STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 10th Annual Convention and 2nd Annual Drill School, Marion Hotel, Little Rock, Ark. Secretary, H. D. Compton, Central Fire Station, Little Rock.

Sept. 15-16—IOWA FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION and IOWA FIREMEN'S FUNERAL AID ASSOCIATION. 54th Annual Convention, Audubon, Ia. Secretary, Paul A. Soener, Independence, Ia.

Sept. 19-22—PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. 38th Annual Convention, Royal Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu, T. H. Secretary, Jay W. Stevens, 1014 Merchants Exchange Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Sept. 21-23—TENNESSEE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 1st Annual Convention, Nashville, Tenn. Secretary-Treasurer, Joe J. Martin, Nashville, Tenn.

Sept. 22-24—MASSACHUSETTS STATE FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 52nd Annual Convention, Lynn, Mass. (Sessions at New Ocean House, Swampscott.) Secretary, Daniel J. Looney, Room 1043, Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Oct. 6-8—FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. 52nd Annual Convention, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Secretary, Charles E. Clark, 411 Bellevue Ave., Wayne, Pa.

Oct. 14-17—INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. 59th Annual Convention, Plaza Hotel, Havana, Cuba. Meeting Hall, Asturiano Club. Recording Secretary, Chief James J. Mulcahey, Yonkers, N. Y.; Executive Secretary, Jay W. Stevens, 1014 Merchants' Exchange Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.; Chairman, Exhibit Committee, Chief Chrales A. McGinley, East Orange, N. J.

Oct. 15—MISSOURI VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE CHIEFS. Annual Convention, Havana, Cuba, at same time as I. A. F. C. Secretary, Chief Ray Tiller, Waterloo, Ia.

Oct. 20-22—NEBRASKA STATE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 50th Annual Convention, Norfolk, Neb. Secretary-Treasurer, H. A. Webbert, Kearney, Neb.

Oct. 20-22—RAILWAY FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION. 18th Annual Meeting, Cleveland, Ohio. Secretary-Treasurer, R. R. Hackett, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md.

May 11, 1932—DEL-MAR-VA VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION. 3rd Annual Convention, Cape Charles, Va. Secretary, W. A. Karpa, Cape Charles, Va.

June, 1932—NORTHWESTERN OHIO VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, 60th Annual Convention, Gibsonburg, Ohio, (exact date to be decided later.) Secretary, Harry Smith, Supt., Water Works, Port Clinton, Ohio.

June 21-24, 1932—ILLINOIS FIRE COLLEGE. 8th Annual College, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Ill. Director, Prof. L. H. Provine. Secretary, Asst. Chief Roy W. Alsip, Fire Department, Champaign, Ill.

Four California Bills Signed

Four bills have been signed by the Governor of California that will mean the trebling of the present force of the Fire Marshal's Office and will bring in about $90,000 for the operation of that bureau. The laws will not become effective

Present at the Signing of the Four Bills

Left to right—First row: Jay W. Stevens, State Fire Marshal, Governor Rolph. Second Row: Chief Wm. Cooper, Richmond; Chief Geo. Haggerty, Berkeley; Chief J. B. Rose, Emeryville; Chief A. W. Murphy, Piedmont; Chief Wm. Lutkey, Oakland; Chief Charles Brennan, San Francisco; Chief M. J. Dunphy, Sacramento; J. F. McDill, Asst. State Fire Marshal.

until August 15, but meetings of fire chiefs have been held to insure that the laws will function smoothly. The laws provide:

A fire marshal shall be appointed by the Governor to enforce fire prevention rules and to investigate fires of suspicious origin.

All fire hose couplings and fire hydrant fittings shall be changed to conform to that of the National Standard within the next five years.

Provisions for reducing the fire hazards of clothes cleaning establishments.

All cleaning and dyeing shops or stores and pressing establishments must be constructed, located, and operated in accordance with a measure just approved, and such places must be licensed.

Williams Chief at Kewanee, Ill.—Frank Williams has been appointed Chief of the Kewanee, Ill., Fire Department to succeed Chief James O. Richter who has been with the department eleven years.

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Hundreds of the best fire chiefs throughout the country depend on BUCKEYE "Roto Rays" and the BUCKEYE Exhaust Whistles—the most effective combination of warning signals known to the fire field.

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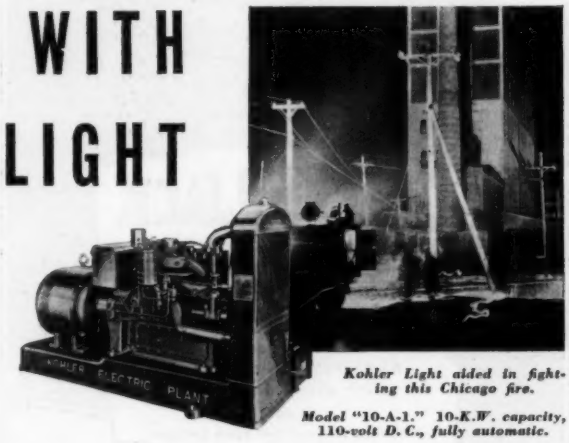

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Kohler Electric Plants not only make the firemen's jobs safer, but permit faster work. Time is gained in placing ladders—hose can be picked up in much less time than is necessary when working in the dark. Searchlights can be carried into buildings where the power is off.

Every fire department should have at least one of these efficient units. Send coupon for complete information. Kohler Co. *Founded* 1873. Kohler, Wis.—*Shipping Point,* Sheboygan, Wis.—*Branches in principal cities.* . . . Manufacturers of Kohler Plumbing Fixtures.

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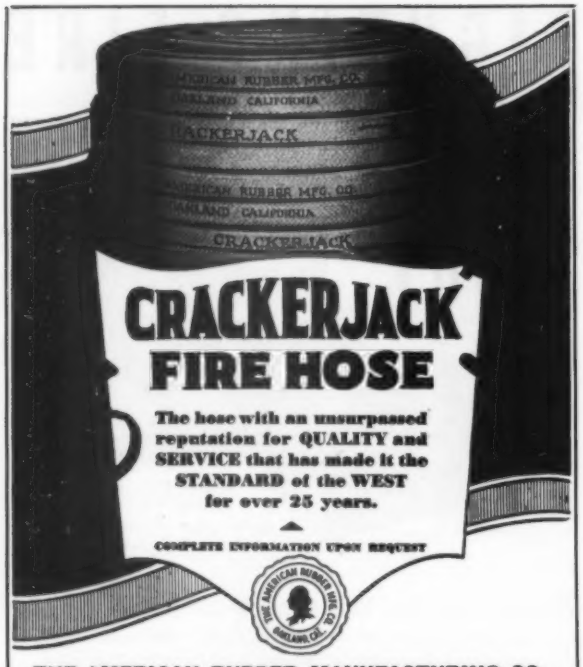
*City*_____ *State*_____
*Use in which interested*_____



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MAINE

Doyle, Irving T., Brewer
Fortin, Charles E., Lewiston
Hill, Charles E., Cape Elizabeth
Hogan, Walter E., Orono
Hurd, Walter G., Oldtown
Lovejoy, Grover D., Waterville
Mason, W. W., Bangor
Mercier, Solomon A., Rumford
Payson, Allen F., Camden
Randlette, J. W., Richmond
Ricker, Eugene T., Biddeford
Sanborn, Oliver T., Portland
Spear, Chas. O., Jr., So. Portland
White, Charles A., Augusta

VERMONT

Burt, Earl C., Enosburg Falls
Collin, Henry A., Proctor
Heney John C., Barre
Hutchinson, Fred A., White River Jct.
Koltonski, Alfred H., Rutland
Persons, Vaney P., Montpelier
Shepard, Harley, Bethel
Stockwell, Carl, Burlington

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dolley, Herbert A., Tilton
Estabrook, A. Ralph, Newton
Fancy, F. W., Mirror Lake
French, Charles H., Manchester
Green, William C., Concord
Hough, Willis F., Lebanon
Lewis, George E., Newport
Lewyn, Charles H., Hanover
Mansfield, L. P., Wolfboro
Melendy, Albert C., Nashua
Monahan, H. J., Berlin
Riley, E. B., Keene
Stevens, George B., Kingston
Whiting, Homer B., Hampton, Beach
Woods, W. F., Portsmouth

MASSACHUSETTS

Allen, Selden R., Brookline
Bacon, J. R., Weymouth
Baggs, M. C., Belchertown
Bartlett, Ernest N., Billerica
Barton, R. W., Foxboro
Belcher, Warren H., Winthrop
Belmore, Arthur, Webster
Blair, William J., Nantucket
Blaisdell, Harry E., Rowley
Blois, W. C., Westboro
Brown, Albert T., Hingham
Casey, James M., Cambridge
Casey, John L., Abington
Clark, Fred A., Attleboro
Collins, Waldo A., Holliston
Comins, Charles E., Warren
Cribby, Joseph A., Somerville
Daggett, W. H., Springfield
Dahill, E. F., New Bedford
Daoust, Samuel, Marlboro
Davison, Wm. E., Sudbury
De Courcey, D. H., Winchester
Deslauriers, Theodore, Ware
Dickinson, Frank F., Brockton
Donnell, Chester L., Walpole
Doran, Andrew T., Turners Falls
Drew, C. R., Kingston
Duchesneau, Joseph E., Southbridge
Endicott, Charles K., Canton
Flemming, William B., Barre
Flynn, Daniel W., Great Barrington
Fox, Henry A., Boston
Gillis, J. A., Uxbridge
Graham, Fred D., Wakefield
Hall, Frank P., Athol
Hannigan, John J., Norwood
Harrigon, Henry J., Dedham
Harrison, Frank R., Onset
Hawkins, William H., Haverhill
Hill, William H., Belmont
Hiller, Albert E., Plymouth
Holmes, J. Harry, Milton
Horne, William D., Millbury
Hurley, Patrick J., Holyoke
Hyatt, Henry J., Fitchburg
Inkley, Clyson P., Rockland
Johnson, George L., Waltham
Joy, Mellen R., Saugus
Kelley, Joseph E., Danvers
Kellogg, Samuel E., Hopedale
Kitchen, Louis E., Rutland-Heights
Lane, Charles E., Orange
Leavitt, Charles F., Nahant
Leonard, Fred A., Taunton
Lucier, John L., Northampton
Mahoney, Thomas H., Westfield
Mahoney, W. C., Peabody
Marchant, Homer R., Gloucester
McCall, William F., Stoneham
McCarrick, Thomas J., Revere
McCarthy, Charles L., Worcester
Merry, H. E., Duxbury
Miguel, Manuel S., Manchester
Miller, Dean H., Ashland
Mitchell, Melvin P., Hudson
Montmeny, Arthur, Chicopee
Murray, John O., Monson
Neary, John H., Natick
Nelson, George L., Groveland
Newman, Frank C., Melrose
Nicolls, John T., Malden
O'Hearn, John W., Watertown
Ordway, O. O., Reading
Partenhemer, Phillip, Greenfield
Philbrook, George A., Middleboro
Qualey, Thomas, Medford
Quinlan, T. Robert, Needham
Randlett, Clarence W., Newton
Reddy, Edward R., Clinton
Richardson, Guy H., Dracut
Robertson, Ralph C., North Attleboro
Robichaud, Phillip J., Hanson
Sands, William J., Quincy
Saulnier, John E., North Adams
Shepard, W. C., Pittsfield
Skelton, Walter W., Burlington
Slaman, T. H., Wellesley
Soper, Arthur E., Mansfield
Spooner, Edward G., Jr., Fairhaven
Sprague, Myron E., Leicester
Stewart, P. B., Hopkinton
Stone, E. B., Ludlow
Sullivan, James C., Lowell
Tapen, Robert M., Gardner
Taylor, Edward W., Lexington
Tenney, Fred A., Braintree
Tierney, Daniel B., Arlington
Tracey, Frank E., Woburn
Treen, Arthur L., West Medway
Viles, Walton W., Raynham
Waite, Irving C., Bedford
Warnock, James, Swampscott
Wiggin, Leslie S., Franklin
Woodbury, Edward B., Topsfield
Wookey, Henry P., Stockbridge

RHODE ISLAND

Almond, Thomas, Central Falls
Barker, James W., Middleown
Batchelder, Earl H., Centerdale
Black, Irving S., Manton
Bonner, Robert J., Westerly
Capwell, Elmer A., Anthony
Charlesworth, Frank, Providence
Chevalier, Albric, Arctic
Cote, A. J., Woonsocket
Fortier, Henry E., Manville
Fox, Arthur, Graniteville
Fuller, Charles H., Pawtucket
Kelley, Patrick J., Apponaug
Lawton, Joseph, Newport
Nichols, Daniel A., Barrington
Rhodes, Elisha H., Lincoln
Sampson, Arthur J., No. Providence
Savage, John A., Valley Falls
Whipple, Nathan W., Jr., Valley Falls
Young, Daniel F., Cranston

CONNECTICUT

Burns, Thomas F., Bridgeport
Cameron, Lloyd J., West Haven
Donnelly, T. H., West Hartford
Dunnigan, F. P., Westport
Foley, Arthur J., Portland
Foy, Albert B., So. Manchester
Gisborne, F. R., Sound Beach
Griswold, Stanley W., Westbrook,
Haggarty, Timothy L., Meriden
Hammer, Henry F., Wethersfield
Hayes, John H., Bristol
Heitman, Henry H., Waterbury
Judson, Allen D., Stratford
Lamphere, L. L., Naugatuck
Lawton, M. W., Middletown
Lehman, William F., Elmwood
Luby, John J., Wallingford
Main, Charles D., Stonington
Milne, George B., Rockville
Moran, John C., Hartford
Noble, William J., New Britain
Pachl, John S., New Haven
Park, H. H., Noank
Purtill, Joseph, Pawcatuck
Reif, Lawrence E., New Haven
Reynolds, Charles A., Willimantic
Sherwood, William D., Southport
Stowe, Lewis F., Milford
Taft, Henry H., Norwich
Ward, Thomas G., Shelton
White, Herbert T., Groton
Wiltse, James R., East Haven
Woodward, A. P., Danielson

OUTSIDE OF NEW ENGLAND

Evans, John, New Orleans, La.
Dougherty, Thomas F., New York City
Ziegler, William, Hackensack, N. J.
Mulcahey, James J., Yonkers, N. Y.

Some Well Known Figures at the N. E. Chiefs' Convention

Top, L. to R.—Lieut.-Gov. J. G. Connelly, of Rhode Island; Senator J. F. McLaughlin, of Rhode Island; Chief John M. Evans, New Orleans, La.; Senator Robert E. Quinn, of Rhode Island; Chief Frank C. Charlesworth, Providence; Pete Donnelly, Providence. Center—Justin McCarthy, Boston; Chief Carl Stockwell, Burlington, Vt.; John Doyle, Boston. Bottom—Chief C. E. Fortin, Lewiston, Me.; P. C. Charnock, Boston; Chief A. H. Koltonski, Rutland, Vt.; W. P. Yant, Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh; Chief O. T. Sanborn, Portland, Me.; Chief D. B. Tierney, Arlington, Mass.; Harry Lovell, Portland.

Those Other Than Chiefs Who Attended the N. E. Convention

MAINE

Kerrigan, T. Martin, Fire Com'r., Lewiston
Liscomb, John I., So. Portland
Ramsdell, Edgar E., Lewiston
Spaulding, Howard C., Augusta

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Austin, C. H., Nashua, Fire Com'r
Crowley, Roger, Manchester
Newman, William E., Hillsboro, Ex-Chief
Putney, P. H., Manchester
Robinson, George E., Concord
Tucker, Arthur P., Kingston

VERMONT

Duso, Carmi J., Enosburg Falls
Fox, John C., Rutland, Fire Com'r
Moore, Edwin D., Bennington
Pike, Edward S., Rutland
Preble, A. G., Montpelier, Fire Marshall

MASSACHUSETTS

Alger, Fred B., Middleboro
Airola, John B., Revere
Allen, Edgar W., Medfield
Austin, George W., Boston
Barker, John J., Boston
Belcher, E. Foster, Winthrop
Bills, Louis W., Lexington, Supt. F. A.
Blanchard, Arthur H., Cambridge
Breslin, Charles J., Watertown
Breslin, James E., Jr., Watertown
Brooks, E. W., Boston
Bryant, William A., Brookline
Bugbee, Percy, Boston
Caldwell, John S., Boston
Campbell, John, Boston
Car ow, Harry, Taunton
Carolan, Lawrence, Jr., Chelsea
Carr, Peter E., Lawrence, Fire Com'r
Casey, Herbert J., Watertown
Charnock, P. C., Boston
Cobb, George F., Boston
Coleman, Joseph W., Boston
Corbett, George W., Arlington
Corcoran, William B., Belmont
Cowles, Lee A., Boston
Cram, W. Bartlett, Arlington
Crandall, Leroy H., Boston
Creaser, L. J., Boston

Those Other Than Chiefs Who Attended the N. E. Convention (Continued)

Crowe, John P., Westboro, Ex-Chief
Cuneo, M. J., Woburn
Curtaz, Charles J., Boston
Daniels, Albert W., Boston
Dawson, L., Boston
Deastlou, Francis J., Cambridge
De Courcey, H. N., Winchester
Deibel, Andrew F., Cambridge
Delheim, Richard B., Brookline
de Veer, Harold W., Boston
Dolan, William E., Boston
Donovan, Lawrence, Quincy
Doyle, John P., Wellesley, Ex-Chief
Dyer, S. B., Whitman, Ex-Chief
Eames, Hugh L., Reading
Edmands, Wiley J., Newton
Edwards, Fred A., Melrose
Eldridge, Otis F., Fairhaven
Ellis, Benjamin M., Boston
Estabrook, Willard W., Brookline, Fire Com'r
Evans, Walter H., Lynn
Fairbanks, S. H., Boston
Fales, Howard A., West Medway
Fallon, M. J., Watertown
Fay, Robert E., Boston
Fitzgerald, J. F., Malden
Floyd, Frank L., Manchester, Ex-Chief
Gage, Charles H., Amesbury, Supt. F. A.
Gale, C. David, Orange
Gane, Elmer C., Boston
Gately, John J., Watertown
Geyer, John, Chelsea
Gillis, Augustus C., Arlington
Glynn, Theodore A., Boston
Gorham, Joseph T., Boston
Grant, E. H., Jr., Norwood
Grant, F. M., Newton
Glazier, Harry A., Boston
Haddock, Henry, Lynn
Hall, R. S., Milton
Hanna, James F., Milton
Hartson, William A., Orange
Hollis, John T., Hingham, Ex-Chief
Holmes, Dennis D., Fall River
Hooban, James A., Taunton
Hoyte, Rev. Chester H., Worcester
Hutchins, Horace W., Jr., Somerville
Hyland, D., Ware
Ickrath, W. M., Boston
Jones, Elam B., West Springfield, Ex-Chief
Keane, James M., Arlington
Keane, John W., Marlboro
Kenneally, Edward L., Boston
Kimball, Warren Y., Boston
King, Herbert E., Mansfield, Ex-Chief
Kinsella, Alfred, Boston
Kleinfelder, Henry C., Boston
Knowles, C. H., So. Hamilton
Koen, James S., Salem
Kurth, Frederick W., Boston
Lane, Philip T., Newton
Lewis, William H., Worcester
Lindh, Arthur E., Boston
Longden, Ralph L., Newton
Looney, Daniel J., Boston
Loring, Mason L., Hingham
Lovell, Harry J., Boston
Many, Robert, Boston
Mason, William K., Boston
McCarthy, Justin A., Boston
McCorkle, W. J., Boston
McKeen, Francis S., Dorchester
McLaughlin, J. A., Boston
McLean, Walter E., Boston
McCarthy, E. J., Boston
McNamara, Fred T., Swampscott
Merchant, Walter H., Boston
Metcalfe, Herbert L., Jr., Franklin
Moloy, James E., Woburn
Minehan, Edward C., Marlboro, Ex-Chief.
Moulton, E. G., Worcester
Moulton, James G., Boston
O'Connor, James F., Everett, Fire Com'r
O'Keefe, Vincent P., Peabody
Olson, Albert T., Walpole
O'Neill, E. J., Cambridge
Page, Charles N., Cambridge
Palmer, C. F., Somerville
Parker, P. Hildreth, Belmont
Phillips, Laurence J., Belmont
Pierce, Walter, Arlington, Ex-Chief
Poor, J. H., Winthrop, Supt. F. A.
Pratt, Herbert K., Bridgewater
Regan, Francis W., Boston
Rich, S. M., Somerville, Ex-Chief
Richardson, Irving F., Meuford
Robinson, George E., Boston
Robinson, Herbert A., Lynn
Rustic, J. B., Boston
Ryan, J. J., Newton
Saxson, Harry, Saugus, Ex-Chief
Scanlon, Joseph E., Lynn
Scully, John J., Boston
Schindler, Paul E., Holyoke, Fire Com'r
Sennott, Daniel F., Boston, Ex-Chief
Shaw, M. A., Middleboro
Smith, C. T., Cambridge
Steere, Burton, Springfield
Stephens, George, Bridgewater
Sullivan, John E., Plymouth, Ex-Chief
Taft, Frank, Boston
Tiffany, F. M., Boston, Ex-Chief
Tighe, William A., Boston
Tourtellotte, Frederick F., Springfield
Tuckerman, Charles D., Boston
Turnbull, Charles A., Waban
Walden, Lorton C., Worcester, Supt. Protective Dept.
Walker, H. S., Boston
Walsh, Peter E., Boston, Ex-Chief
Walton, Henry, Plymouth, Fire Com'r.
Webb, Fred, Weymouth
Webber, Joseph A., Boston
Welch, William F., Lynn
Wheeler, A. D., Boston
Whitney, George H., Boston
Williams, E. W., Lynn
Williamson, Edward E., Boston
Woodcock, Chester C., Rochdale
Wordell, Augustus H., Brookline
Yelland, Fred W., Newton
Young, Fred S., Quincy, Ex-Chief

RHODE ISLAND

Bouchard, P. A., Manton, Fire Com'r
Bull, William T., Newport
Drew, Morris R., Valley Falls, Ex-Chief
Fogarty, Michael, No. Providence
Fraser, Robert J., Johnston
Hall, Willard B., Fruit Hill, Ex-Chief
Nichols, Leon A., Barrington
Patt, Everett I., Central Falls
Patt, Irving F., Central Falls
Patton, John M., Westerly
Smith, George W., Wakefield, Ex-Chief
Wallace, George M., No. Providence
Weekes, Reuben, Providence, Ex-Chief

CONNECTICUT

Avery, N. C., New Britain
Blatchley, Frank O., New Haven
Brown, Russell G., East Hartford
Bussmann, Herman, New Haven,
David, Fred M., Groton
Glenn, Russell A., Bridgeport
Griswold, Henry H., New Haven, Ex-Chief
Johnson, Daniel E., Bridgeport, Ex-Chief
McCoart, Charles B., Stonington
McGrath, Patrick J., Meriden, Ex-Chief
Kennedy, John J., Bridgeport
Murray, F. A., New Haven, Ex-Chief
Potter, Stuart M., Sound Beach
Ramsden, Henry, Hartford
Russell, William D., Waterbury
Sanger, John J., Sound Beach
Shannon, F. J., Stonington
Von Holtz, Edward A., Southport, Ex-Chief
Warren, Ira A., Danielson

OUTSIDE OF NEW ENGLAND

O'Conner, Thomas, Washington, D. C.
Barry, W. A., New York City
Schellin, John C., Wooster, Ohio
Perry, W. A., New York City
Bradbrock, G. E., New York City
Taylor, George F. C., New York City
Fenner, D. C., New York City
Ball, C. H., New York City
Deeks, W. H., New York City
Gillooly, Frank, New York City
Lehman, L. L., New York City
Meigs, Charles H., New York City
Outwater, S. B., New York City
Woodhouse, D. A., New York City
Dugas, L. J., Chicago, Ill.

Laws Awarding Payment to Firemen

(*Continued from page* 500)

under the original order. The employe was discharged from Court June 29, 1929.

The employe filed suit to collect his salary. The counsel for the city argued that the officer was not entitled to recover any salary because from May 26 to August 27 he was under suspension and, although he had been reinstated August 27, he was not assigned to any work or duty during the reinstated period between August 27 to September 24.

After considering all details of the case the Court held the officer entitled to payment of salary for the period between August 27 to September 24, and said:

"The plaintiff is entitled to recover for his salary from August 27 to September 24. No order of suspension was then in force, and the order of renewal had no retroactive effect. As he was a regular officer, the fact that no work was assigned to him during the period is immaterial, thus differing from the case of a special officer. The exception to the allowance of salary is accordingly overruled as to the part of it thus accrued. The action was brought prior to June, 1929. Recovery in it for any salary accrued after the date on which it was brought cannot be allowed. It is not an action for breach of contract terminated by the breach. If it were, it would not be maintainable. . . . It is for salary claimed to be payable as though the suspension had not been reinstated. Hence the exception to the allowance of salary is sustained as to such part of it. . . . In the action the Court had no jurisdiction of the subject-matter of such salary and could not acquire it by agreement or estoppel of the parties. . . . The order of September 24 renewing the suspension determined the plaintiff's status as a suspended officer. If the suspension was legal, it meant loss of salary during its period."

When Mayor May Remove Public Official

It is well established that a mayor of a municipality may remove a public official, or order his discharge, only when such right is clearly defined by a state law, city ordinance, or the city charter. The latest higher Court case involving this point of the law is Delorey vs. Board of Public Works, 294 Pac. 479.

In this case it was shown that a member of the Board of Public Works served under civil service for a term of five years beginning July 1, 1928. On September 16, 1929, the Mayor notified the member in writing that he had that day removed him from office. On September 27, the City Council approved the removal.

The member filed suit on the contention that the Mayor had no authority to remove him from office without showing good cause.

The counsel for the city introduced testimony showing that the city charter provided that city officials may be removed from office by the Mayor, subject to approval of the City Council. Therefore, the higher Court held the removal of the public official by the Mayor valid and effective when the removal was approved by the Council. This Court said:

"The term to which the members of the board are appointed is not 'five years,' but five years unless sooner removed by the Mayor with the approval of the Council. . . . The people in adopting the charter were satisfied to place the responsibility on the Mayor elected by them, subject only in the exercise of the power of removal, so far as the members of the various department boards are concerned, to the approval of a majority of the Council, an independent branch of the city government whose members are themselves elected by the people; and it is not for us to assume that such officers are not interested in conscientiously executing the trust reposed in them. . . . It would seem, however, that the act of removal was not complete until assented to by the Council. That occurred September 27, and until then appellant was a member of the board and entitled to compensation as such."

N. M. Firemen Hold Convention

The ninth annual convention of the New Mexico State Firemen's Association and the second annual fire college were held in Clovis, N. M., June 3-5. In addition to the state companies there were representatives from three departments in Texas, one from Colorado and one from Juarez, Mexico.

The following are the new officers:

President, R. V. Miller, Clovis; First Vice-President, Rue Chrisman, Roswell; Second Vice-President, Ashley Pond, Santa Fe; Third Vice-President, J. B. Brown, Las Vegas, and Secretary-Treasurer, Theodore A. Rosenwald, Albuquerque.

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T. P. Treadwell, Chief of Fire Dept., Fort Collins, Colo.

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T. P. Treadwell

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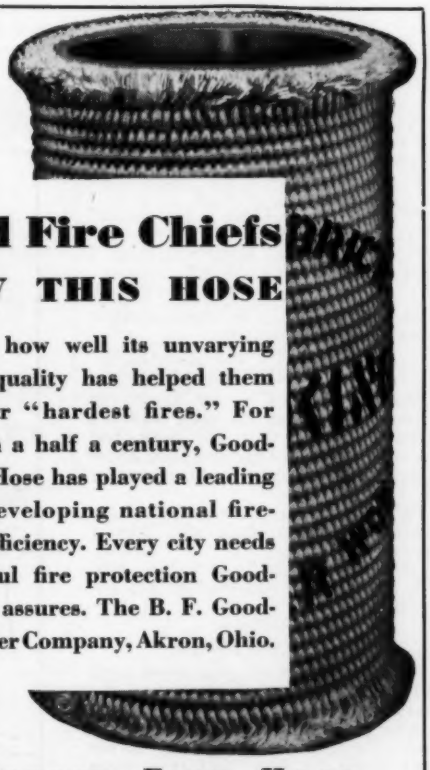

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GOODRICH FIRE HOSE
ANOTHER B. F. GOODRICH PRODUCT

FALSE ALARMS

NOT HIS FAULT

An airplane had crashed. An excited person who had seen the crash, rushed to the nearest phone and in the excitement called the Fire Department. The nearest company was sent to the directions given but when the men arrived, nothing could be seen of either a crash or a fire. The captain saw a small boy on a fence and asked him if an airplane had crashed near there.

The small boy fearfully hid his sling shot and answered, "N-no sir. I just been shootin' at boids."

And things are so slow nowadays, clock watchers are no longer watching clocks. They're watching calendars.

HIGH PRAISE

Because of the many unemployed, it was generally felt that a "pull" was necessary to get a job on the central station work. And so a fellow saw the chief, who in turn sent him to the construction foreman.

"Have you any references?" asked the foreman.

"Sure," said the applicant, and he handed over the following letter:

"To Whom It May Concern: John Jones has worked for us one week, and we are satisfied."

Traffic is so heavy these days and nights, the girl who walks home from an automobile ride gets home before the fellow does.

HOW IT STARTED

When the day is warm and there is not very much to do, it requires little to start an argument among the men who crave something for excitement. As an example:

"What are those holes in the wood?"

"Those are knot holes."

"They are holes. Don't you think I know a hole when I see it."

In a restaurant, one man's meat is another man's croquette.

PURIFIED

The old colored porter about the station was telling his wife about a bachelor dinner that the boys had arranged for one of the company about to get married. But the old negro got the facts distorted.

"When Whearity done went and got married, de boys done give him a shower."

"Ain't that nice," said his wife. "I'll bet his wife was glad to get him nice and clean."

STUCK ANYWAY

In the spring of the year when rains had softened most of the roads, the heavy pumper speeding to a rural fire became stuck in the mud of a country road. Farm hands rushed up to see what could be done and they were assisted by some Italian laborers from a nearby job. The laborers were directed to dig out the rear wheels while others got a farm tractor to pull the pumper.

An excited laborer rushed up to the men near the tractor and yelled:

"Kum! kweek! Kum kweek! Bringa de peek. Bringa de shovel. Tony he's stuck in de mud up to his knees."

The others were having their own trouble and one fireman shouted to the laborer:

"Tell him to wade out."

"You no undersan', boss. Tony, he no canna wade. He's wrong end up."

Just think of the good time the flies had on Noah's Ark—a horse apiece.

JUST AN ERROR

The Chief was highly indignant. Following the dedication of the new fire station at which the Chief spoke, he expected to find a glowing account of the ceremonies in the local newspaper. But what he did read was not very complimentary to himself. He found the reporter who was at the dedication.

"What do you mean," he shouted to the reporter, "by saying that 'the chief looked nutty on the platform?'"

"I didn't write that. What I did say was that the chief looked natty on the platform."

SAFETY RULE

The two-day meeting was held in a township with limited hotel facilities. Because of the representative crowd, a few salesmen were present. Two of the salesmen met at dinner and one remarked, in discussing the hotel:

"Not a bad place—very old fashioned. In my bedroom was a text on the wall, 'I lay me down in peace to sleep for I know that I dwell in safety.'"

"I rather like those old fashions," commented his friend.

"The old fashions are all right but just beneath it was mine host's personal motto: 'The landlord will not hold himself responsible for jewelry or other valuables unless left at the office.'"

FAST WORK

The following item was clipped from a Western newspaper:

"Because the fire truck failed to start, the boys were called upon to think fast yesterday and they made good. In less than twenty minutes a tow car had been called by telephone and rushed the fire truck to the fire."

LOST ITS WAY

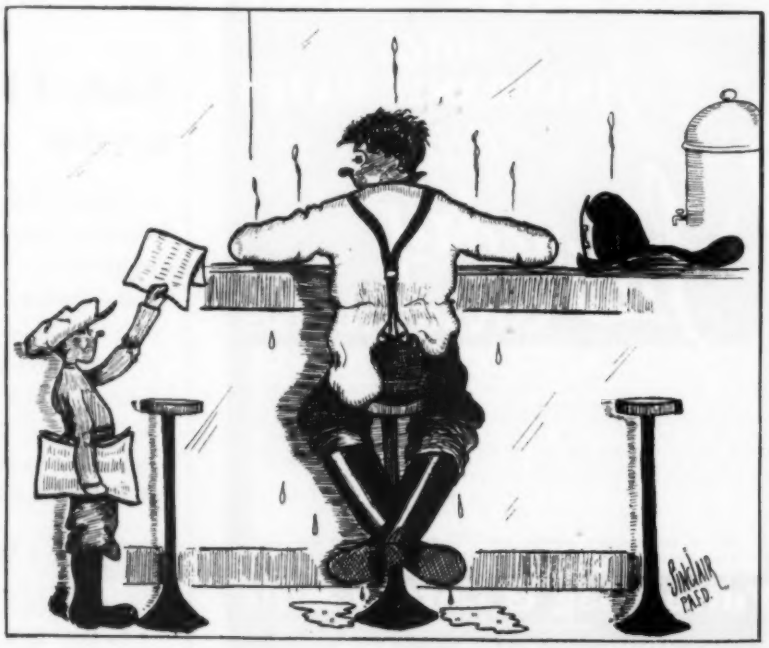
An Illinois paper prints: "Due to an error, Mr. and Mrs. Ankrum are the parents of a girl born Thursday at the Mercy Hospital instead of Mr. and Mrs. Ankin."

OH, YEAH!

It happened at the convention registration booth where an attractive but inexperienced girl was helping in listing the ones who had registered. The President of the association, who was unknown to the girl, said:

"Let's see your pink slips."

"Sir!" was the haughty reply.



—*Drawing by Sinclair*

Paper, Sir? All About the Big Fire!

YOUR CATALOG PAGE

Fire Protection Equipment and Supplies

1 Acid Siphons.
2 Adaptors for Changing Hydrant Threads.
3 Acid Jars and Rings.
4 Aerial Ladders, Detachable.
5 Aerial Trucks.
6 Alarms, Siren, Electric.
7 Alarm Systems, Industrial.
8 Alarm Systems, Municipal Telegraphic.
9 Alarms, Thermostatic.
10 Asbestos Clothing.
11 Badges, Insignias, Buttons, etc.
12 Banners, Trumpets, etc.
13 Battery Jars.
14 Battery Zincs for Fire Alarm Batteries.
15 Bells, Fire Alarm, Municipal
16 Body Equipments.
17 Boxes, Gongs, Reels, Registers, Fire Alarm.
18 Brakes, Air.
19 Brake Linings.
20 Brooms, Fire.
21 Building Materials, Fire Retardant.
22 Caps, Firemen's.
23 Chains, Non-Skid Fire Apparatus.
24 Chassis for Fire Apparatus.
25 Chemical Engines and Tanks.
26 Chimney Fire Fusees & Compounds
27 City Service Trucks.
28 Coats & Suits, Firemen's Quick Hitch.
29 Combination Chemical & Hose Cars.
30 Cutting & Welding Equipment Blow Torch.
31 Cutting & Welding Equipment, Electric.
32 Deluge Sets.
33 Door Openers, Fire Station, Automatic.
34 Extinguishers, Calcium Chloride.
35 Extinguishers, Carbon Dioxide.
36 Extinguishers, Soda-Acid
37 Extinguishers, Carbon Tetrachloride.
38 Extinguishers, Foam.
39 Extinguishers, Powder.
40 Fire Boat Nozzle Equipment.
41 Fire Department Supplies, General.
42 Fire Exit Devices, Door Opening.
43 Fire Alarm Posts.
44 Fire Escapes, Portable.
45 Fire Escapes, Rigid.
46 First Aid Equipment.
47 Flare Lights.
48 Flashlights, Hand.
49 Foam Generating Apparatus.
50 Foam Liquid for Extinguishers.
51 Gas Masks and Respirators.
52 Gas & Smoke Helmets.
53 Goggles, Firemen's.
54 Helmets, Metal, etc.
55 Hose Carts, Reels & Racks.
56 Hose Clamps.
57 Hose, Fire.
58 Hose, Chemical.
59 Hose Holders.
60 Hose Jackets.
61 Hose Standardization Tools.
62 Hydrant Draining Pumps.
63 Hydrants, Fire.
64 Jacks for Fire Trucks.
65 Jacks, Shoring & Prying.
66 Ladders, Fire.
67 Lightning Arresters.
68 Motorcycles, Fire Dept. Equipped.
69 Nets, Life.
70 Nozzles, Pipes & Misc. Brass Goods.
71 Packings, Pumps.
72 Pads, Pole Hole.
73 Paints, Fire Resisting.
74 Priming Ether, Motor.
75 Pumping Cars, Standard.
76 Pumping Cars, Foam.
77 Pumps, Fire Apparatus.
78 Pumps, Fire Service, Stationary.
79 Pumps, Portable for Fire Protection.
80 Record Books, Fire.
81 Relief Valves.
82 Reviving Apparatus, Oxygen.
83 Rubber Clothing.
84 Salvage Covers.
85 Searchlights.
86 Shingles, Fire Retardant.
87 Shirts, Firemen's Special.
88 Sirens, Apparatus & Chiefs' Cars.
89 Sliding Poles.
90 Soda & Acid Chemicals.
91 Spark Plugs, Fire Apparatus & Motorcycles.
92 Squad and other Auxiliary Cars.
93 Sprinkler Head Shut-Offs.
94 Sprinkler Supervisory Service.
95 Sprinkler Systems, Automatic, Foam.
96 Sprinkler Systems, Automatic, Water.
97 Steam Fire Engines.
98 Syphons, Water.
99 Tarpaulins & Fire Blankets.
100 Tetrachloride Chemicals.
101 Thawing Equipment, Hydrant.
102 Tires, Fire Apparatus, Pneumatic, Solid, Cushion and Non-Skid.
103 Tractors.
104 Traffic Clearing Systems.
105 Triple Combination Pumping Cars.
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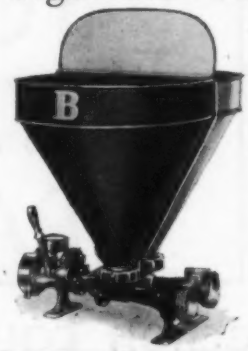

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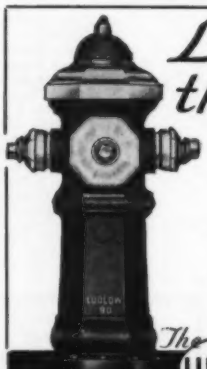

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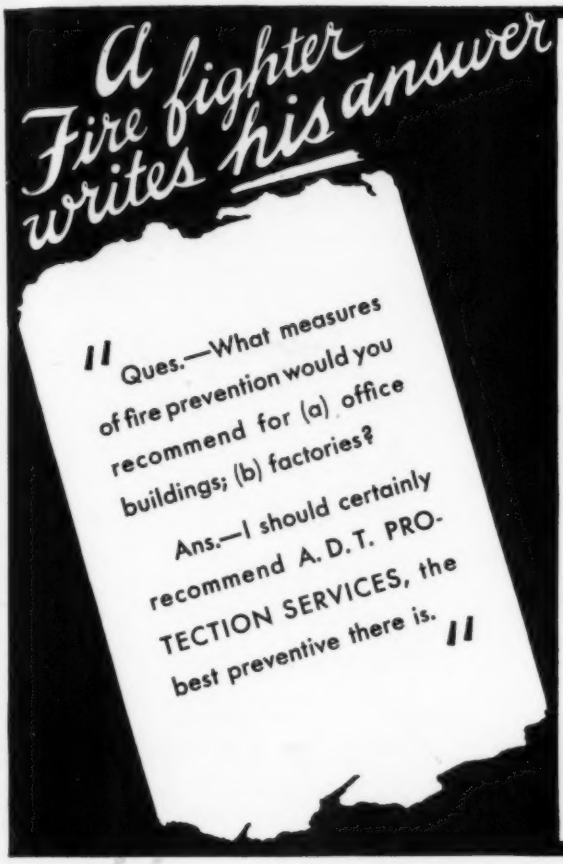
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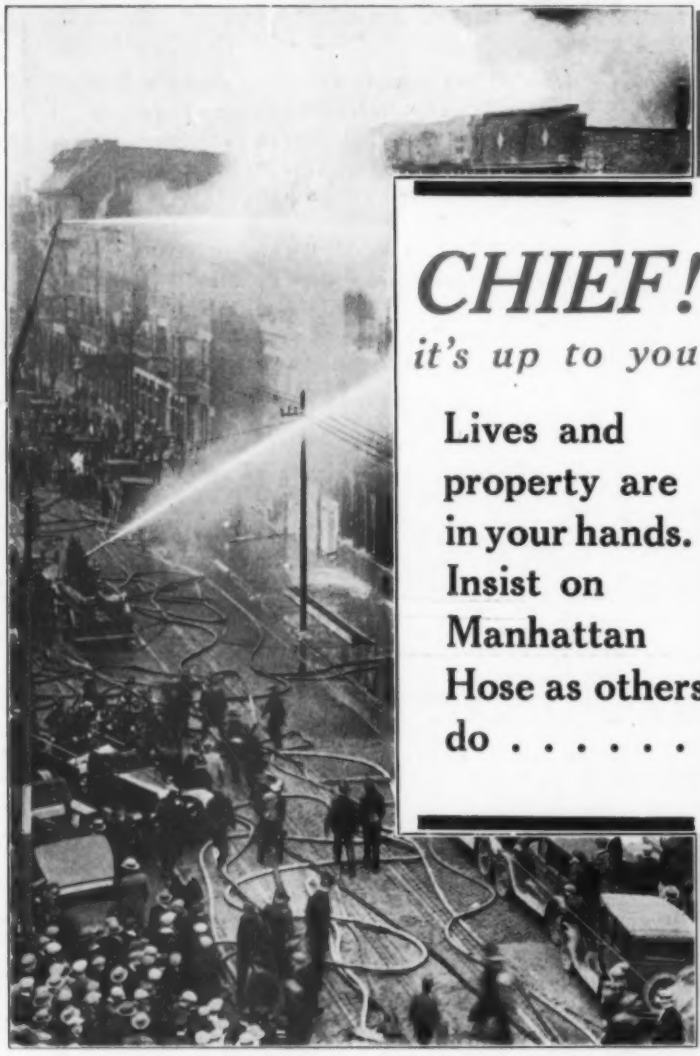

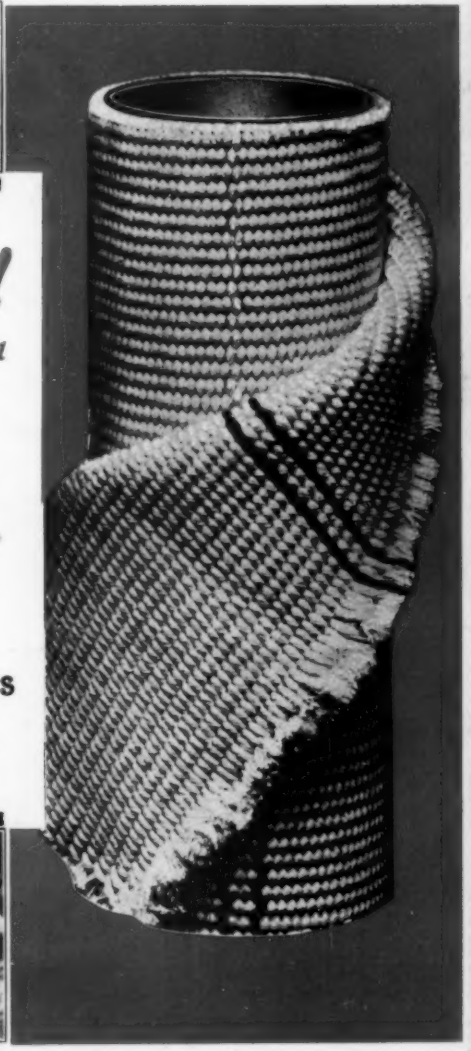

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